

Brown, J

R

C

Letters.

1864-1865.

Calhoun, Georgia [?]

Section A

4 pieces

JUL 29 1940

BROWN, J	R	Letters.	1864-1865.
Calhoun, Georgia[?]		4 pieces	Sketch.

J. R. Brown was a private in the Confederate service [regiment not known.]. In these letters he is most concerned with current rumors as to the end of the war. He mentions desertions to the Union forces, and the very limited rationations given out early in 1865.

MSS.

6th 16:B Brown, Jacob Jennings.

Papers, 1814-1825.

4 items.

Commander of the U.S. Army.

Collection consists of two undated engravings of Brown, a letter, and a memorandum bound in pink ribbon. The letter is addressed to the Secretary of the Navy and was written in Brown's capacity as Commander. The full title of the memorandum booklet is "Memoranda of occurrences and some important facts attending the Campaign on the Niagara."

Brown narrates the events of the campaign. There are verified copies of major communications during the campaign, including messages from J.C. Calhoun, James Monroe, General Ripley, and others. Of special

NcD

12 MAR 97

36537180

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 16:B Brown, Jacob Jennings.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

interest is a sort of appendix consisting of "An Estimate of the British Regular Troops in Upper Canada, July 1, 1814. With a view of their distribution." It is a detailed look at early nineteenth century military conflicts.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

I. Monroe, James.

NcD

12 MAR 97

36537180

NDHYme

Brown, Jacob Jennings

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Brown, James H,

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Brown, John

Papers, 1816-1881

Edinburgh, Scotland

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item
History of Medicine - MSS. Div.

4-8-60

7 items added, 1-17-66

Brown, John. Papers, 1816-1881. Edinburgh,
Scotland. 8 items.

See Picture File for engraved portrait.

7 items, added 1-17-66, are a miscellaneous group of MSS., two of which are social letters in 1877 by Dr. John Brown (1810-1882). One letter, dated Sept. 24, 1816, is by the Reverend John Brown (1754-1832), the grandfather of Dr. Brown. Both of these John Browns were authors. A photostat of the first page of the first edition (1858) of Brown's Horae Subsecivae is included in this addition.

Brown, John A.

Papers, 1864

Yorkville, York Co., S. C.

Section A

39 items

11-17-59

Brown, John A. Papers, 1864. Yorkville,
York Co., S. C.

This collection contains the business correspondence of John A. Brown, agent in Yorkville, S. C. for the Bank of Chester (S. C.), and his superiors in Chester. The letters and records illustrate the financial practices and situation obtaining in the Confederate States in 1864.

Brown, John R.

Papers, 1854 (1856-1861) 1905

Earpsborough, Johnston Co., N.C.

Cab. 92

5/1/1951

212 items

21 vols.

(See also bound vol. cards)

Brown, John R. Papers, 1854 (1856-1861) 1905.
Earpsborough, N. C. 212 items and 21 vols.
Sketch.

This collection is comprised almost solely of the mercantile records of John R. Brown, who appears to have purchased the firm of Fowler and Clements at Earpsborough, N. C. ^{1850's} Most of his merchandise was purchased in Petersburg, however, some of it was bought in Baltimore and various places in N. C. There is also a register of Public School dist. No. 11 of Johnston co. from 1901-1905. The vols. are account books.

Brown, John R.

D.S.

The records of a mercantile firm of Johnston County, N.C., operated first by Fowler and Clements but sold apparently in the 1850's, to John R. Brown. The firm continued untill 1922 at least.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

Brown, John R.

Account Book, 1850 - 1861

Earpsborough, N.C.

144 pp.

Boards 32x20 cm.

JUL 2 1941

L-426

✓
D.S.

Chapel

Brown, John R.

Day Book, 1845 - 1846.

Earpsborough, N.C.

134 pp.

Paper

39x16 cm.

Originally kept by Fowler and Clements but transferred to Brown when he purchased the firm.

JUL 2 1941

F-427

D.S. ✓

D.S.

Chapel

Browne, John R.

F-428

D.S.

Day Book, 1847 - 1848

Earpsborough, N.C.

300 pp.

Calf

39x16 cm.

A record started by the firm of Fowler and Clements and taken over by Browne upon purchasing the mercantile firm from Fowler and Clements.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

Brown, John R.

F-429

D.S.

Day Book, 1852 - 1853

Earpsborough, NC

325 pp.

Boards 39x16 cm.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

F-430

Brown, John R.

D.S. 1

Day Book, 1853 - 1854

D.S.

Earpsborough, N.C.

550 pp.

Boards 39x16 cm.

Well kept.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

Brown, John R.

F-431

D.S.

Day Book, 1854 - 1855

Earpsborough, N.C.

550 pp.

Boards 40x18 cm.

Well kept.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

432

Brown, John R.

SS-8 ✓

Day Book, 1887

Earpsborough, N.C.

64 p .

Mutilated

30x19 cm.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

F-433

Brown, John R.

D.S.

Day Book, 1857 - 1858

Earpsborough, N.C.

162 pp.

Boards 39x16 cm.

Well kept record in excellent state of
preservation.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

Browne, John R.

F-434

D.S.

Day Book, 1858 - 1860

Earpsborough, N.C.

300 pp.

Boards

38x16 cm.

Well kept day book.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

F-435

Browne, John R.

D.S.

Day Book, 1860 - 1865

Earpsborough, NC

304 pp.

Boards 40x16 cm.

Greater part of this record was kept in 1861;
only a small portion in 1862 and practically
none in 1864 and 1865.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

436

Brown, John R.

D.S. SS-8

Day Book, 1867 - 1870

Earpsborough, N.C.

178 p . Mutilated 32x11 cm.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

F-437

Brown, John R.

D. S.

Day Book, 1873 - 1874

Earpsborough, N.C.

182 pp.

Boards 41x17 cm.

Well kept.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

F-438

Brown, John

D.S.

Day Book, 1876 - 1877

Earpsborough, N.C.

240 pp.

Boards 39x16 cm.

Well kept.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

Brown, John R.

F-438.1

D.S.

Ledger, 1855 - 1857

Earpsborough, N.C.

516 pp.

Calf.

33x20 cm.

Well kept.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

Brown, John R.

F-439

D.S.

Ledger, 1855 -1857

Earpsborough, N.C.

500 pp.

Calf

35x21 cm.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

Brown, John R.

Ledger, 1860 - 1877

Earpsborough, N.C.

720 pp.

Calif

35x23 cm.

JUL 2 1941

F-440

D.S.

Mapel

Brown, John R.

L-441

D.S. ✓

Ledger, 1867 - 1873

Earpsborough, N.C.

250 pp.

Boards 31x11 cm.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

Browne, John R.

442
SS-8. ✓

Ledger 1871 - 1874

Earpsborough, N.C.

286 pp. Mutilated 34x22 cm.

JUL 2 1941

napel

Brown, John R.

L-443

D.S. ✓

Day Book, 1875 - 1876

Earpsborough, N.C.

250 pp.

Boards 31x19 cm.

JUL 2 1941

Chapel

Browne, John R.

Ledger, 1878

Earpsborough, NC.

190 pp.

Mutilated

35x21 cm.

JUL 2 1941

444
D.S.
55-8 ✓

Chapel

L-445

D.S. ✓

[Brown, John R.]

Ledger, 1903 - 1904

[Earpsborough, N.C.]

168 pp.

Paper

29x13 cm.

JUL 2 1941

MSS.

Sec. A

Brown, John W.

Letters, 1822-1836.

2 items.

U.S. representative of Pa. (1820s),
and N.C. resident after 1827.

Collection contains a letter to
William Forster (Mifflin Co., Pa.)
discussing farmland management; and a
letter to Andrew L. Buchanan (Mifflin
Co., Pa.).

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

1. Legislators--United States--
Correspondence. 2. North Carolina--
Politics and government. 3. Farm
management--North Carolina.

NcD

22 JAN 98

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NDHYme

Brown, Joseph Emerson

Papers, 1859-1889

Canton, Cherokee Co., Ga.

Section A

6-17-38

2 items
3 items added, 7-10-40
5 items added
5 items added, 7-1-41
3 items added, 7-17-41
1 item transf. from C.C.
Jones book, 9-1-41

Brown, Joseph Emerson

2

Papers, 1859-1889

Canton, Cherokee Co., Ga.

Section A

10 items added, 3-6-54

1 item transf. from Floyd
MSS., 9-11-56

5 items added, 5-10-57

BROWN, Joseph Emerson
Canton, Ga.

Letters. 1859-89.
35 pieces

Joseph Emerson Brown (1821-1894), was born in Pickens county, S.C. When fifteen years old he removed with his father to Georgia, and, after attending the Calhoun academy, S.C., taught school at Canton, Ga., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Aug., 1845. He was graduated at the Yale law school in 1846, and in 1852 he was chosen a presidential elector on the Pierce ticket. He was elected governor by the democrats in 1857, and was re-elected

BROWN, Joseph Emerson

2

by increased majorities in 1859, 1861, and 1863. He was an active secessionist, seizing Forts Pulaski and Jackson, near Savannah, on Jan. 3, 1861, sixteen days before the state seceded, and taking possession of the U.S. arsenal at Augusta, five days after the passing of the ordinance. During the war he was a vigorous supporter of the Confederate government, but disputed with Pres. Davis the constitutionality of the conscription measures. During Sherman's invasion he put into the field an army of 10,000 men made up of ~~of~~ those exempt from

BROWN, Joseph Emerson

3

military duty, but refused to send them out of the state when the requisition was made by the Confederate government. In Oct, 1864, he refused Sherman's request for a conference, denying that he was authorized to act without the permission of the legislature. On his release from prison at the close of the war, he resigned the governorship, and, after a visit to Washington in 1866, strongly advised his state to accept the situation and comply with the terms of reconstruction. This position made him unpopular, and for a time he acted with the

BROWN, Joseph Emerson

4

republicans, supporting Grant in 1868, and being defeated as the republican candidate for U.S. senator in the same year. After his defeat he was appointed chief justice of the Georgia supreme court, which office he resigned in Dec., 1870. After that time he was president of the Western and Atlantic railroad. In 1880 he was chosen U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Gordon. In 1884 he was re-elected, with but a single opposing vote, for the term ending in

BROWN, Joseph Emerson

5

March, 1891.

One letter in the collection deals with the disposal of the stores received from the Augusta arsenal (May 4, 1861), and the other with the defeat of the enemy near Cedar Keys, Fla. (March 9, 1865). The collection is small but exceptionally valuable.

One letter transferred Sept. 1, 1944, from the C. C. Jones books, concerns a commission to Josiah Tattnall as Senior Flag Officer in the Confederate Navy (letter dated Feb. 28, 1861.)

Brown, Joseph Emerson

6

10 items added 3-6-54. These run from Aug. 15, 1860 through Aug. 23, 1861 and include letters regarding the following matters: Arms for the Columbus Guards, distribution of the revised Instruction for Field Artillery, extradition of a criminal who had escaped from Ga. to S. C., the Ga. secession convention, difficulty of enforcing the militia and stay laws, the delay in mastering Georgians into service.

1 item add. 9-11-56. Printed letter,

Brown Joseph Emerson

7.

dated October 5, 1864.

5 items added 5-10-57 include: a petition to Brown, Dec. 26, 1861, asking that several family men be released from service (in Hunter's Regt. of Ga. Vols.); a letter of May 5, 1862 by Brown's secretary, stating Brown's position in not approving the conscription act; letter of Nov. 21, 1864 to Brown accepting a commission; and a letter of Jan. 14, 1865 to Brown concerning the possible use of slaves as soldiers.

Brown, Lester Raymond

Papers, 1930's - 1950's

Los Angeles, California

5-G

342 items

3-8-79

**Brown, Lester Raymond. Papers. Los Angeles,
California**

Lester Raymond Brown, better known as Les Brown, graduated from Duke University in 1936 and had a distinguished career as a popular musician. His musical organization, "Les Brown and His Band of Renown," was one of the world's leading dance bands during the 1940's and 1950's.

This collection consists of 342 musical arrangements from Brown's band library. The arrangements are numbered, but the numbers are

not entirely consecutive, and some numbers are used more than once, suggesting that the collection does not include all of the band's arrangements and that the arrangements were once filed in several different series. They are now filed in a single series in numerical order. An inventory of the collection, prepared by the Department of Music at Duke University, is filed in the first box of the collection. It too is in numerical order.

At least two of the arrangements, nos. 123 and 673, are the work of Les Brown himself.

Brown, Lester Raymond

3

The others were prepared for him by various arrangers and copyists. Each of the 342 items consists of a score and/or parts. The inventory indicates which parts are present for each of the arrangements.

2
Brown, Mary

Papers, 1862-1865

Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.

Section A

16 items

1-12-60

Brown, Mary. Papers, 1862-1865. Hamilton, N.Y.
16 items. Sketch.

Mainly routine personal letters to Miss Mary Brown from her brother, William Henry Brown, while serving in the U.S. Army during the Civil War.

A letter of June 10, 1862, has a printed colored picture of the engagement between the C.S.S. Merrimac and the U.S.S. Monitor.

W.H. Brown writes on Nov. 14, from the Odd Fellows Hall Hospital, Washington, D.C., where he is a patient, as a consequence of his service in Va. with the Army of the Potomac. The hospi-

Brown, Mary.

2

tal is neat and attractive. One of the nurses is a longtime army professional who has served with Gen. Winfield Scott in Mexico. Temperance meetings are held in the O. F. Hall and a number of people have taken the pledge.

On Nov. 27, Brown writes from the U.S. Army General Hospital in Baltimore, whence, together with other patients, he has been transferred in order to make room for more recently wounded Union troops. The ladies provide a fine Thanksgiving dinner.

Brown writes on Aug. 20, 1865, from the U.S.S.

Brown, Mary

3

Union at Key West, Fla., concerning that vessel's mishaps. He writes an undated post bellum letter from the U.S.S. Memphis at Philadelphia about the ship's recent experience in a storm on Nov. 25, 1865. This letter has a picture of the Memphis during the storm.

An undated Civil War letter mentions General Thomas J. Jackson and U.S. Gen. James Shields.

Other subjects mentioned include the 61st Regt. of N. Y. State Inf. Vols., U.S. Army camp life and casualties, and C.S. prisoners.

C
Brown, Neill

Letters 1792- 1867

Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C.

Cab.. 91

45 pieces

DEC 18 1935

BROWN, Neill. Letters. 1792-1867. Philadel-
phus, Robeson Co., North Carolina. 45 pieces
Sketch.

Neill Brown was a Presbyterian of Scotch stock living in Robeson Co., N. C., near Richland Swamp. Two brothers, Hugh and Duncan, lived in Tennessee as early as the 1820's. Duncan Brown who was well educated and well read but unduly pious lived in Maury Co., Tenn in 1820 as well as earlier and in that year was 49 years old, while Neill Brown of N. C. was somewhat older. Evidently Hugh Brown was also a minister.

One of Neill Brown's daughters, Nancy, married John Gillespie who became a prominent

BROWN, Neill.

Sketch.

(2)

minister in Gibson Co., Tenn. as early as 1844, when he was a regular minister there. On June 26, 1844, Gillespie went to Jackson, Tenn. where he established a Presbyterian church. Neill Brown also had relatives in S. C. and Alabama.

The letters in this collection consequently come from these three localities. *There is one item which seems to be from a slave who could write, to Neill Brown, reproaching him for turning his back to the blacks and preaching to the whites. The collection especially reveals the heavy westward migration from N.C., and contains useful comment on the early settlement of Tennessee.

* NEGATIVES AVAILABLE
(PP. 3, 4)

MSS.

6th 11:C Brown, Obadiah.

Papers, 1799-1899.

78 items.

Van Buren Co., Mich. resident.

Collection contains letters and business papers, including several letters from Union soldiers stationed near Poolesville, Md, 1863.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

1. United States. Army--History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 2. Business records. 3. Soldiers--United States--Correspondence. 4. United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 5. Maryland--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.

MSS.

2nd 47:C Brown, Olive Lyle.

Papers, 1919-1970.

300 items.

Neurologist.

Collection contains clippings, eye charts, notes on lectures and radio programs; a rough draft and published copy of Your Innate Power, which concerns the human brain or techniques to enhance one's consciousness. Also included is a photocopy of a notebook, kept by Roger Vittoz, a Swiss neurologist.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

I. Vittoz, Roger, 1863-1925.

NcD

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NDHYme

Brown, Olive Lyle.

Papers, 1919-1970. -- ca. 300 items (.5 lin. ft.)

Clippings, eye charts, notes on lectures and radio programs; together with a rough draft and published copy of Your Innate Power, all of which concern the human brain or techniques to enhance one's consciousness for a more fruitful life. Also includes a photocopy of a notebook, (1919-1925) kept by Roger Vittoz, a Swiss neurologist.

Gift, 6-13-79

Accession 7-13-87

Brown, Robert

Papers, 1826

London, England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--Mss. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Brown, Robert. Papers, 1826. London, England.
1 item. Sketch.

Robert Brown (1773-1858), Scottish botanist, wrote a memorial to Dr. Clarke Abel (1780-1826), physician and botanist, who had been on the Macartney Mission to China, 1810-1817, and who went with Lord Amherst to India as his physician when Amherst became Governor General. He died there of fever on Nov. 24, 1826. A member of many scientific societies and the collector of a notable group of Chinese plants, Abel was well known in botanical circles. Robert Brown wrote the poem Abelia on the death of Clarke Abel. A

Brown, Robert

2

contemporary copy of that poem is probably the one included here with a brief biographical sketch of Abel. Brown, a prolific author and keeper of the botanical collections of the British Museum, and F. R. S. was a fellow member with Abel of the Linnean Society of London.

Brown, Sevelon A.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
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RECORDS.

Brown, Thomas W., Jr.

Papers, 1862

Wilmington, New Hanover Co., N. C.

Section A

7 items

3-27-61

Brown, Thomas W., Jr. Papers, 1862.
Wilmington, New Hanover Co., N. C.

Thomas W. Brown, Jr. was a captain of Company A (German Volunteers), 18th Regiment, N. C. Infantry (State Troops). He was captured in the late spring of 1862 and spent the summer of that year in the Union prisons at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, N. Y., and at Johnson's Island near Sandusky, Ohio.

This collection consists of Brown's letters to his family during his imprisonment. Since his mail, both incoming and outgoing, was

Brown, Thomas W., Jr.

2

censored, Brown was forced to limit both the length and content of his letters. He states that his treatment by Union men and the conditions at the two prisons were quite mild and humane. This praise for his Union captors appears to be genuine and not the result of the pressures and inhibitions placed upon him by censorship.

Brown felt that his transfer from Fort Columbus to Johnson's Island would quickly result in his release through prisoner-of-war exchanges. On Aug. 31, 1862, he wrote his

Brown, Thomas W., Jr.

3

sister that he was traveling south by way of Vicksburg and the Mississippi River; presumably, this journey was occasioned by the exchange of prisoners that he had mentioned previously.

Brown, William

Ledger B, 1776-1791*

Bath, Beaufort County, North Carolina

ca. 26 ff.

Vellum

41 x 16 cm.

7-20-66

*Volume includes agricultural accounts of the
Smaw family, 1820's - 1840's

Brown, William. Ledger B, 1776-1791. Bath,
Beaufort County, North Carolina

This account book was used by several people between the 1760's and 1840's, and many pages are missing. The first part of the volume is a ledger in which accounts were kept for a tavern, ferriage, and port charges from 1776 to 1791 at Bath, North Carolina. The later records are agricultural accounts of farmers, the Smaws, near the town of Washington.

Brown, William

2

The location of the tavern has been determined from internal evidence. The names of the customers identify the ledger with Beaufort County. The age of the records suggests that Washington was not the site of the business, for that town was only then beginning. Further, the tavern was older than the volume that is Ledger B in which accounts were continued from Ledger A. Identification of the tavern with Bath is provided by some of the numerous entries for ferriage, some of

Brown, William

3

which include passage to and from Durham Creek; the mouth of this creek lies across the Pamlico River from Bath (ff. 36, 41, 44, are examples). Entries for ferriage over both Durham and Bath creeks appear on f. 67 along with expenses for going to court at Washington.

The identification of the owner or owners of the tavern is difficult, but some evidence indicates that William Brown was a proprietor. The accounts (ff. 20, 42) of two customers

Brown, William

4

were marked as settled by William Brown. The Colonial Records of North Carolina identify Brown as a state legislator from the town of Bath, who was a member of the historic Provincial Congress at Halifax in 1776 (X, 501). In the same year he was appointed the commissioner for the port of Bath (X, 707). In February, 1776, Alderson Ellison, the county sheriff, presented a statement of expenditures that included a payment of over £23 to William Brown for ferriage (X, 460).

Brown, William

4-A

The John Simpson Collection at the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History includes a letter of Jan. 20, 1781, written by William Brown of Bath. The signature on this letter matches the two signatures on folios 20 and 42. A Xerox copy of this letter is filed with the ledger.

(Continued on the next card)

The tavern accounts are especially numerous for 1776 and the early 1780's. They include a number of prominent citizens, including Thomas Respass, Sr., and Thomas Respass, Jr., who were at the Halifax Congress. The term "dinner and club" appears often in the entries, but it apparently does not refer to a social organization. The term "club" was also used at the time to mean beverages; see Craigie and Hulbert's Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles. The tavern had lodging facilities.

The shipping fees seem to be taxes on vessels calling at the port rather than pilotage. The usual entry is for "fees", but they are occasionally elaborated as entrance, clearance, and registration fees (ff. 37, 38, 49).

The names of Thomas D. Smaw and Samuel V. Smaw have been written often across the covers and pages. However, they can be identified with the nineteenth century. Thomas D. Smaw is listed as a farmer near Washington in

Brown, William

7

Branson's North Carolina Business Directory
for 1872, and his holdings are listed in the
manuscript volume of the North Carolina,
Beaufort County, Tax List, 1866. A manuscript
Arithmetic Book of Samuel V. Smaw contains
documents that also date him in the 1860's.
The agricultural accounts of the 1820's -
1840's belonged to one or more of the Smaws.

Brown, William Garrott

Papers, 1891-1927

Marion, Perry Co., Ala., and Cambridge,
Middlesex Co., Mass.

Cab. 27

931 items & 2 vols.

1 item added, 3-14-62

11-5-33

79 items added, 7-1-67

1 item added, 9-30-82

Brown, William Garrott. Papers, 1891-1927.
Marion, Ala., and Cambridge, Mass.

Brown (1868-1913), a native of Marion Ala., was a promising young historian and essayist. Just as he was attaining a place of prominence his health failed and tuberculosis made him an invalid. Thereafter he spent most of his time in western N. C. and from his bed wrote much on current affairs, thereby supporting himself financially. His best known work is The Lower South in American History.

These papers are personal and professional correspondence and literary notes. They relate

Brown, William Garrott

2

to many phases of his life and work.

See the Guide for a more detailed sketch of the papers.

See also Bruce Lynn Clayton, "William Garrott Brown, a Spokesman of the New South," Duke M.A. thesis, 1963.

1 item added, 3-14-62: Letter from Brown to the Reverend Robert F. Campbell, a Presbyterian minister, relative to a social evil in Asheville and its involvement with the race question. He proceeds beyond that to comment on the changes that have come about

Brown, William Garrott

3

in the South between the Negro and white races and what he regards as the responsibility of the whites toward the Negroes.

79 items added, 7-1-67: In preparing a dissertation on William Garrott Brown in 1962, Bruce Clayton secured a number of copies of Brown's letters. Three folders of this material are placed at the end of the William Garrott Brown Papers.

The first group of letters comes from Alabama.

The second group contains a series of

Brown, William Garrott

4

photostats from the papers of President Charles William Eliot in the Harvard University Library. Brown, who evidently had high regard for Eliot, wrote in 1892-1902 on various matters of official business, including the conditions of his employment at Harvard, Harvard students in the Spanish-American War, the Harvard Guide Book, and University portraits. In 1908-1909 Brown was concerned in having Eliot speak at Asheville while on a Southern tour. He analyzed on Jan. 10, 1909, the feeling of the South towards Harvard University

Brown, William Garrott

5

and Massachusetts and continued on Jan. 26 and Feb. 2, 1909, to review the race problem.

The third folder contains Xerox copies of Brown letters in the Edward Mandell House Papers in Yale University Library. From 1911 till 1913 Brown was deeply interested in the issues, politics, and personalities of the Wilson campaign for the Presidency. He had been and was writing political editorials for Harper's Weekly, so that his remarks in correspondence to Edward House based on study and long experience are penetrating and informative.

Brown, William Garrott

6

The typed copies that came with the original group of papers cataloged in this collection were made by Richard Horace Bassett, son of John Spencer Bassett.

1 item added, 9-30-82: Xerox copies on acid-free paper of a series of newspaper articles bound together under the title, "The South at Work." The volume is cataloged for the main stacks of Perkins Library.

Brown used the pseudonym of Stanton in writing the letters contained in the clippings which are from the Boston Evening Transcript. His

reports are about his travels in the South from March through June, 1904. The states on which he reports are Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, and Texas. The principal subjects covered are commercial and industrial developments, Negroes, labor relations, education, race relations, and changing attitudes in the South. The cities to which he gives particular attention are Durham, Birmingham, and New Orleans. In writing about Durham he also covered the "Bassett Affair" at

Brown, William Garrott

8

Trinity College.

MSS.

Sec. A

Brown, William R.

Letters, 1857-1884.

3 items.

Hamilton (Martin Co.), N.C. resident.

Collection contains letters concerning Brown's shares of stock held in the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., 1857; and a letter of sympathy after he had lost his property, 1884.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

1. Southern Pacific Railroad Company.
2. North Carolina--History.

NcD

22 JAN 98

38247740

NDHYme

MSS.

Sec. A

Brown, William Washington.

Letters, 1861-1863.

17 items.

Confederate volunteer from Ga.

**Collection contains letters from
Brown, written from a camp in Va. to
his mother, Vashti Brown, concerning
army life and personal matters.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

**1. Virginia--History--Civil War,
1861-1865. 2. Confederate States of
America. Army--Military life. 3.
Soldiers--Confederate States of
America--Correspondence. 4. United
States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.**

Brown & Ives

Papers, 1803

Providence, Rhode Island

Section A

1 item

3-3-70

Brown & Ives. Papers. Providence, Rhode Island

The name of Brown & Ives is illustrious in the annals of American mercantile history. It is noted in the biographical sketches of Nicholas Brown (1729-1791) and of Nicholas Brown (1769-1841) in the Dictionary of American Biography.

A letter of Feb. 11, 1803, was addressed from Brown & Ives to Messrs. D. & I. (or J.) Moses of Boston. It concerned the value and sale of land scrip of Georgia and Mississippi

Brown & Ives

2

some of which the firm was willing to sell,
possibly to purchasers in the New England
Mississippi Company.

The manuscript is slightly confusing, because
the letter is Brown & Ives's copy which they
made on a blank page (with address on the other
side) of a letter that the Moses firm had sent
to them.

Brown Family

Papers, 1862

v.p. in Virginia

Section A

5 items

11-20-61

Brown Family. Papers, 1862. v.p. in Virginia

This collection contains the letters of Jesse, Austin, and Bardin Brown, who, with their brothers William and Thomas, were serving in the Confederate Army at the time these letters were written. The correspondence consists of the personal letters of the Brown brothers to their families and contain principally expressions of affection and loneliness. The brothers appear to be somewhat pessimistic about the fulfillment of their desire to see their families again. They complain about the lack of food and cloth-

Brown Family

2

ing and the failure of the Army to pay them for their services.

In a letter dated Aug. 14, 1862, Austin Brown wrote that "Stonewall" Jackson's strategy in battle seemed to call for a quick retreat after holding the battlefield for a time sufficiently long to diminish whatever force the attacking forces might have.

Brown-Clayton-Leftwich

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Brown-Sequard, Charles Edward

Papers, 1871

Boston, Mass.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--Mss. Div.

1 item
2 items, 2-
22-63

4-8-60

Brown-Sequard, Charles Edward. Papers, 1871.
Boston, Mass. 3 item. Sketch.

Charles Edward Brown-Sequard (1817-1894),
savant, physiologist and physician, and teacher
gives an opinion regarding the treatment of
Prof. Rogers (Robert Empie Rogers, 1813-1884).
See Trent Collection Picture File for engraved
portrait of Dr. Brown-Sequard. See also the S.
Weir Mitchell Papers for Brown-Sequard letters.

Brown-Sequard, Charles Edward. Papers, 1871.
Boston, Mass. ~~2 items~~

2 items, added 2-22-63 Dr. Brown-Sequard writes to a former Harvard colleague concerning treatment of a son who had been subjected to "the trial of very cold water." The second item is a clipping of a picture of Dr. Brown-Sequard as a very old man.

Treasure Room

8

Browne, Bessie E.

425

location unknown

"Capital Punishment": term paper, 1929.
Duke University, Durham, N.C.

44pp.

Paper

27x20

JAN 21 1942

Browne, G L P

c

Letters. 1854 - 1855.

Ringwood, Halifax Co., North Carolina

Section A

2 pieces.

JUL 14 1941

BROWNE, G L P Letters. 1854 - 1855
Ringwood, Halifax Co., N.C. Sketch 2 pieces

Browne was a young Methodist minister. These two letters are addressed to his friend, Thomas G. Lowe, also a Methodist minister of Halifax Co. They are friendly letters discussing local and personal matters, and the comparative eloquence of various preachers. Browne wrote in an excessively flowery style and was apparently of a romantic turn of mind.

MSS.

Erwin Office

**Browne, G. F. (George Forrest), 1833-
1930.**

Papers, 1895-1922.

6 items.

Bristol, England resident.

**Collection contains miscellaneous
correspondence and clippings.**

Partially processed collection.

Cataloged from accession records.

***lcs**

NcD

06 FEB 97

36336302

NDHYme

MSS.

Sec. A

Brown, George W.

Letters, 1869-1871.

4 items.

U.S. revenue collector.

Collection contains letters to Brown from Arthur I. Boreman, governor of W.V. and U.S. Senator, regarding appointment of Brown's subordinates.

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

1. Legislators--United States--Correspondence. 2. Boreman, Arthur Inghram, 1823-1896. 3. West Virginia--Politics and government. 4. Governors --West Virginia--Correspondence. I. Boreman, Arthur Inghram, \$ d 1823-1896.

NcD

22 JAN 98

38247226

NDHYme

MSS.

Sec. A

Brown, George William.

Letter, 1874.

1 item.

Baltimore, Md. resident.

**Collection consists of a letter of
introduction to John B. Brewer,
Rockville, Md.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

1. Maryland--History.

NcD

22 JAN 98

38247202

NDHYme

Browne, Thomas (d. 1780)

Papers, 1751

London, England

XVIII-E

3-1-69

1 volume

Browne, Thomas (d. 1780). Papers. London, England.

Thomas Browne (1708?-1780), British heraldic official, became Bluemantle Pursuivant in 1737, Lancaster Herald in 1743, Norroy King-of-Arms in 1761, Clarenceux in 1773, and Garter King-of-Arms in 1774. He is referred to in the Dictionary of National Biography as "a most eminent land surveyor."

He was presumably the author of a survey of estates (67 ff.) entitled "A Particular and Valuation of the several Estates of the late John Bouverie, Esq. in the Countys of Kent,

Browne, Thomas

2

Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, Berkshire, Yorkshire, The Citys of London and Westminster, with the Valuation of the Timber and Woods upon the said Estates taken by Thomas Browne by order of John Harvey Esq. and his Lady, and Miss Bouverie,* 1751." The total value of the estates exceeded £80,000, and the clear annual rent reached £3,285. The survey is a handsome and meticulous analysis of the estates--one worthy of so noted a surveyor.

The survey includes detailed descriptions of all land, buildings, timber, and other features

*Elizabeth (d. 1798)

of each farm, town house and shop. The names and rental status of the tenants is given. Browne's opinions of each property sometimes contain observations on economic conditions. The estates are: Chart and Maidstone in Kent (ff. 1-21); East Betchworth, Surrey (ff. 24-35), including a description of each room of the fine seventeenth-century manor-house that was later owned by Henry Goulburn; Warnford, Hampshire (ff. 37-44), leased to Lord Clanricarde; Feldams and Redstone farms in Berkshire (ff. 46-48); and residences, shops, and warehouses in

Browne, Thomas

4

London at Lothbury Estate and Great Queen and Great Wild streets (ff. 50-62); and Barnsley, Yorkshire (ff. 65).

A history of the manor of East Betchworth and its ownership by the Bouveries is in The Victoria History of the County of Surrey, III, 167-168. John Bouverie, second son of Sir Christopher Bouverie, inherited the estate in 1734. He died in 1750 while traveling in Turkey, and his sisters, Anne, wife of John Hervey, and Elizabeth Bouverie, inherited the property. Sir Christopher Bouverie was the

Browne, Thomas

5

brother of Sir William Bouverie (or Des Bouverie), First Baronet, who was the grandfather of the First Earl of Radnor. This relationship is shown in Burke's Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England (London, 1838), p. 76. The family name was legally established as Bouverie. John Hervey (1696-1764) of East Betchworth was M.P. for Reigate, 1739-1741, and Wallingford, 1754-1764. His marriage to Anne Bouverie and his career are reported in Sir Lewis Namier and John Brooke, The House of Commons, 1754-1790 (New York, 1964), II, 619-620. Members of both

Browne, Thomas

6

the Bouverie and Hervey families were Turkey merchants. Sir Christopher Bouverie was mentioned in Browne's description of the house at Chart (f. 1).

John Bouverie's daughter Elizabeth (d. 1798) was a friend of Hannah More (see the index to the William Wilberforce Papers).

Browning, Amos G.

Papers, 1860-1913

Maysville, Mason Co., Ky.

Cab. 52

21 items and 1 vol.

4-29-58

Recataloged, 11-29-68

Browning, Amos G. Papers. Maysville, Mason
County, Kentucky

Amos G. Browning was a physician in Maysville, Ky. He received his medical education at Georgetown College in Washington, D. C. He also worked as a clerk in Congress and as a private secretary to several U. S. Senators. When the Civil War began, he resigned his position in the Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department and left Washington. It appears that he moved to Ohio and then to Kentucky to begin his medical practice.

Browning collected newspaper clippings and mounted many of them in a scrapbook which he asked to be preserved as a record of the early years of the Civil War. The majority of these clippings are dated July and August, 1861, and many of them contain accounts of the First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) and its results. The articles are from both Union and Confederate papers and therefore present a balanced interpretation of the battle. Numerous articles were clipped from Democratic papers in Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri. These articles are

Browning, Amos G.

3

quite critical of Lincoln and his administration. Browning's own writings and his regard for John Cabell Breckenridge, Stephen Arnold Douglas, and Clement Laird Vallandigham indicate that he too probably was opposed to the policies of the Republican administration.

Among the unbound clippings are several articles written by Browning. Their subjects include the shooting of Philip Barton Key by Daniel Edgar Sickles, Clara Barton, the New Harmony community in Indiana, and life in Washington during the first few months of the Civil War.

Browning, Hugh Conway

Papers, 1767-1968

Hillsborough, Orange Co., N. C.

14-C

177 items

10-20-69

Browning, Hugh Conway

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Browning, Hugh Conway. Papers. Hillsborough,
Orange Co., N. C.

Hugh Conway Browning has compiled many records of his own and related families in Orange County, North Carolina, from which these papers are a selection. This collection contains, in addition to the genealogies of the Browning and Few families, two series of letters (copies of originals) pertaining to the Holden and the Lockhart families and their relatives.

The Lockhart manuscripts center in the Civil War period. Hugh Conway Browning is the grandson of Levi Young Lockhart, one of the four sons of David and Emeline (Dortch) Lockhart, all of whom served in the Confederate Army. These young men wrote to their mother and their sister, Eleanor Anne Lockhart. Letters from Clark, Walker, Bacon, and Dickson cousins in the service were also sent to Cousin Ellen. The many young soldiers writing home were in the main in Co. G, the 27th North Carolina Infantry

Browning, Hugh Conway

3

or in Co. K, 19th Regiment, (2nd North Carolina Cavalry). Their letters dwell on food, clothing, continual sicknesses, casualties, and troop movements. Towards the end of the war they were in bitter fighting in Virginia. Levi Young Lockhart was captured June 21, 1864, while on a cavalry scout, and Samuel P. Lockhart was killed on Aug. 21, 1864, at the fight at Globe Tavern during the siege of Petersburg, Virginia. Young Gaston became eighteen on Nov. 8, 1863, but his oldest brother, Captain John P.

Browning, Hugh Conway

4

Lockhart, tried to have him exempt from service as the last man left to help his widowed mother. However, he, too, was in the trenches at Petersburg by June, 1864, in the 2nd N. C. Cavalry.

The history of the Nineteenth N. C. Cavalry Regiment was written by the Captain of Co. K, William A. Graham of Hillsborough, for Walter Clark, North Carolina Regiments, 1861-1865, II, pp. 79-98. He states that the severest duty of this cavalry group was during the

Browning, Hugh Conway

5

winter of 1862 when they served as cavalry outposts in the Neuse River Valley against the Union Army. After the fall of New Bern the Lockharts were based at or near Kinston, from where they sent many letters home.

The letters of this family group give an excellent view of North Carolina people during the Civil War. The pictures of Captain John P. Lockhart and Sergeant Levi Y. Lockhart are with William A. Graham's narrative of the 19th Cavalry.

The second section of letters in the Hugh Browning Papers is correspondence, 1964-1968, between John A. Holden of La Place, Louisiana, and Mr. Browning concerning details of Holden genealogy. John A. Holden is the grandson of John Holden, Jr. (1808-1878), who went to Tennessee in 1833. The parentage and activities of Governor William Woods Holden are discussed in this correspondence. A number of copies of wills beginning in 1767 pertain to the Holdens.

Browning, Orville Hickman

Papers, 1866-1869

Quincy, Adams Co., Ill.

Section A

2 items

6-4-68

Browning, Orville Hickman, Papers. Quincy,
Adams Co., Ill.

Orville Hickman Browning (1806-1881) was a member of the Illinois Senate and filled the unexpired term of Stephen A. Douglas in the U.S. Senate. It was to his capacity as Secretary of the Interior under Andrew Johnson that these two items relate. The first letter is from Joseph H. Bradley, Sr. to Browning and is a recommendation for Henry A. Klopfer. The second letter was written to M.D. Phillips by Browning who

Browning, Orville Hickman, Papers. 2

referred the recipient to the Illinois
Agricultural Society for information on the
agricultural resources of that state.

FILM

MANUSCRIPT

Browning, Robert, 1812-1889

Fifine at the fair, by Robert Browning

1 Reel

Manuscript. Balliol College. Oxford
University. Oxford, England

Photographed by Oxford University Press

\$3.50

8-26-54

Negative

MSS.

x

Brownlee, John Hatfield.

Papers, 1959-1966.

4 items.

Three commendatory letters relating to Brownlee's naval intelligence career and one photograph of him with two other people. One of the two letters, written at his retirement in 1966, is from J. Edgar Hoover.

Captain, U. S. Navy. Duke University graduate, 1933.

1. United States. Navy--Officers. I.
Hoover, J. Edgar (John Edgar), 1895-
1972.

NcD

25 JAN 93

27312090

NDHYme

Brownlow, William Gannaway

Papers, 1862-1866

Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee

Section A

9-26-39

2 items

1 item trans. to, 6-5-57

1 item added, 6-19-73

Brownlow, William Gannaway. Papers, 1862-1865.
Knoxville, Tenn. Sketch 3 items

William Gannaway Brownlow (Aug. 29, 1805-April 29, 1877) began his career in 1829 in East Tenn. as a Methodist minister but soon turned to political journalism which furnished a more fruitful field for the Parson's talents. His connections were seldom severed throughout the remainder of his life with newspaper work in East Tenn. Brownlow fought secession and remained true to the Union by joining the Republican Party. He served as Reconstruction governor of Tennessee from March 4, 1865 to Feb. 10, 1869

Brownlow, William Gannaway. Sketch 2.

when he became U.S. Senator from Tenn. He served in the latter office until March 3, 1875.

During the early years of the Civil War Brownlow was a fugitive from his native state; and, during that time, he lectured in various northern cities. These two letters deal with arrangements for such lectures.

One item transferred 6-5-57 from the Misc. file is a letter of April 26, 1865, stating his inability to: help with rents, unpaid debts, seizure of houses, etc., hire of laborers, claims for food for destitute, oaths, prisoners, etc....

Brownlow, William Gannaway

3

1 item added, 6-19-73: Letter of July 7, 1866, from Brownlow to Salmon Portland Chase, who was at that time Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Brownlow referred to the amendment coming up for a vote in Congress and the fact that the President was working for its defeat. This probably was a reference to the Fourteenth Amendment, which was introduced into Congress in June, 1866.

124

F-446

C

Brownrigg, Richard

Merchant's Ledger 1757 - 1759

Edenton, North Carolina

360 pp. Vellum 25 x 33 cm.

A copy available on microfilm.
Itemized accounts of barter etc.

JUN 11 1937

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Brownrigg, Richard

Merchant's Ledger, 1757-1759

Edenton, Chowan County, N. C.

1 Reel

Negative

Copy of volume in Manuscript Department.

3-28-74

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Brownson, Orestes Augustus

Papers, ca. 1836-1840 & n. d.

Boston, Massachusetts

1 reel

Negative

4-1-63

From the University of Notre Dame, South Bend,
Indiana.

Date of order: 1-18-62. Date received: 7-2-62.

Fund: Sealantic.

Price: \$29.80

Brownson, Orestes Augustus. Papers, ca. 1836-1840 & n. d. Boston, Massachusetts

A variety of Brownson's writings appear on this reel in the following order: "Social Evils and Their Remedies;" "Means of Effecting a Reform;" "Agrarianism;" "Goethe's Posthumous Works, Vol. X, On Natural Science in General." An "Essay on the Possibility of Avoiding Wars," "Moral Evils of War," "Absurdity of War," "Cruelties of War," and "Remedies for War" are apparently dated together in 1839-1840.

In 1836 Brownson published New Views of Christianity, Society and the Church. Part of the manuscript for this book appears on the film after the essays: "Introduction;" Chap. I,

Brownson, Orestes Augustus

2

"Origin and Foundation of Religion;" Chapter II,
"The Same Subject Continued;" Chapter III,
"Religious Forms."

Interspersed with the pages of chapters two and three of the book are clippings of a debate between Brownson and Abner Kneeland, a Universalist clergyman, on the subject, "Can All the Phenomena of Consciousness Be Traced Back to Sensation?" The order on the film of the printed parts of this debate is the reverse of that of the manuscripts, and the clippings begin at the end of the reel. The debate apparently was published in the Boston Investigator.

Broyles, Oze Reed [?]

Papers, 1794-1873

Anderson, Anderson District, S. C.

Cab. 43

22 items

1 item added, 12-26-67

7-8-63

Broyles, Oze Reed [?]. Papers, 1794-1873.
Anderson, Anderson District, S. C.

The Broyles MSS. are those of Dr. Oze Reed [?] Broyles, of South Main Street, Anderson, S. C. He was the son of Aaron and Fannie (Reed) Broyles of Anderson District, S. C., and his papers contain references to his brothers Major John T. Broyles (1806-1899) and Major Cain Broyles of Stantonville, S. C. Dr. Broyles married Sarah Anne Taliaferro, whose father Zacharias Taliaferro, made Oze Broyles the executor of his estate. The papers center in the years before

the Civil War, when the Broyles family evidently had attained wealth and social standing.

The first manuscript pertains to a dissenting church certificate issued in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1794 to Neal and Mary Gageby (who evidently were migrating to the United States). The land deeds and indentures from Washington County, Tenn., and Anderson District, S. C., contain the names of such early residents as Montgomery, Henley, Johnston, Williams, Palmer, Livingston, Reese, Harris, Earle, and Lawrence.

The most notable letter in the papers was

Broyles, Oze Reed [?]

3

written on Jan. 22, 1863, by Governor Joseph Emerson Brown of Georgia to Dr. Oze R. Broyles, (This is evidently cousin Joe who went to the Calhoun Academy with Major John T. Broyles).

The Brown letter reviews Confederate economic problems such as speculation, high prices, shortages, and the Confederate Government debt and taxation. Governor Brown also wrote on his attitude towards Confederate conscription and the raising of Georgia State Troops, as well as the provisioning of Georgia troops and aid to soldiers' families.

Broyles, Oze Reed [?]

4

A reference to Capt. Augustus Taliaferro Broyles, son of Oze Broyles, on Nov. 14, 1864, and a number of addresses, chiefly by Oze R. Broyles, conclude the papers. These addresses deal with such political questions as the Second U. S. Bank, the Sub-Treasury Bill, slavery, and the Wilmot Proviso, and with agriculture and railroad construction. See Louise A. Vandiver, Traditions and History of Anderson County (Atlanta, Ga. 1928).

1 item added, 12-26-67: A document concerning the financial affairs of Broyles and Thomas McCartha (Jan. 1, 1846).

BRUBAKER, Benjamin

c

Papers, 1844-1861

Roanoke County, Va.

Section A

3 pieces

JAN 18 1944
GUIDE

BRUBAKER, Benjamin Papers 1844-1861
Roanoke County, Va. 3 pieces

Official papers of Benjamin Brubaker. The earliest one is a letter of a purely family nature written to Brubaker from relatives in Indiana. The other two, however, are official documents of the Confederate States government issued for the purpose of sequestering certain properties of Jacob Brubaker, a resident of Indiana and enemy alien, through his agent, Benjamin Brubaker.

Brucoli, Matthew Joseph

Papers, 1972-1973

Columbia, Richland County, S.C.

50-2
SEE SHELF LIST 43 items

9-27-79

Bruccoli, Matthew Joseph. Papers. Columbia,
Richland Co., S.C.

Matthew Joseph Bruccoli, Professor of English at the University of South Carolina and Director of the Modern Language Association of America Center for Editions of American Authors, was born in New York, N.Y., August 21, 1937. From Yale University he received his A. B. degree in 1953, from the University of Virginia his M. A. in 1956 and his Ph.D. in 1961. While studying at the University of Virginia

Bruccoli, Matthew Joseph

2

he served as English Instructor in the School of Engineering during 1958-1959 and as an Assistant Instructor in the University 1960-1961. In 1959-1960 Bruccoli was assistant to the Editor of Bibliography of American Literature. Upon receipt of his Ph.D. in 1961, he went to Ohio State University as an Assistant Professor. He remained there, attaining the rank of full Professor in 1965, until he became Professor of English at the University of South Carolina in 1969.

Brucoli, Matthew Joseph

3

M. J. Brucoli has been editor of the Fitzgerald Newsletter; the Pittsburgh Series in Bibliography; the F. Scott Fitzgerald Descriptive Bibliography; Raymond Chandler; F. Scott Fitzgerald in His Own Time; Fitzgerald/Hemingway Editions Annual; The Great Gatsby: a Facsimile; John O'Hara, a Checklist; and As Ever, Scott Fitzgerald. He is also textual editor of the Crosscurrents/Modern Fiction series published by the Southern Illinois University Press.

The papers of Matthew Brucoli pertain to

Bruccoli, Mathew Joseph

4

his editorship of The Chief Glory of Every People and consist of typescript copy with autograph corrections of each of the chapters included in the book. Each chapter relates to a specific author whose work has been or will be published in a definitive edition by the CEAA. The writers of each chapter, specialists in the particular author, include James Grossman on Cooper, Marston LaFrance on Stephen Crane, Sidney Hook on John Dewey, Eleanor Tilton on Emerson, Arlin Turner on Hawthorne, Clayton Eichel-

Bruccoli, Matthew Joseph

5

berger on W. D. Howells, William Hedges on W. Irving, Jay Leyda on Melville, Thomas McHaney on W. G. Simms, Joel Porte on Thoreau, James Cox on Mark Twain, and James Miller on Whitman. These papers are placed in a box labeled: Bruccoli, Matthew Joseph: Papers: Writings: The Chief Glory of Every People. The first folder within the box contains correspondence arranged chronologically to Bruccoli from the writers of the chapters. The manuscripts are placed in folders arranged alphabetically by the name of the writ-

Brucoli, Matthew Joseph

6

er of the chapter. Some page proofs for correction are also included in the folders.

Bruce, Charles Key

C

Letters, 1839-1847

Cumberland, Maryland

Section A

22 pieces

3-24-34

11-5-34

Bruce, Charles Key. MSS. 1839-1847.
Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland

Bruce was resident engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road west of Harper's Ferry. The correspondence deals with the construction of the rail road between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, Maryland. This material was collected by J. Q. A. Nadenbousch.

Bruce, Sir Frederick William Adolphus

Papers, 1860

London, England

18-E

1 volume

9-26-79

Bruce, Sir Frederick William Adolphus. Papers.
London, England

Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce (1814-1867), British diplomat, was born at Broomhall, Fifeshire, Scotland. He served as a member of Lord Ashburton's mission to Washington, D. C. (1842), colonial secretary at Hong Kong (1844-1846), lieutenant-governor of Newfoundland (1846-1847), consul-general (1847-1848) and charge d'affaires (1848-1851) to Bolivia, charge d'affaires to Uruguay (1851-1853), and agent and consul-general in Egypt (1853-1857). He

Bruce, Sir Frederick William Adolphus

2

accompanied his brother's (Lord Elgin) mission to China (1857-1858) as principal secretary. In 1858 he was named envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the emperor of China, and in 1859 chief superintendent of British trade in China. He was very much involved in the negotiation and implementation of the Treaty of Tientsin (Tientsin), including the establishment of an embassy in Beijing (Peking). He was later ambassador to the U. S. (1865-1867).

The volume consists of drafts and copies of

Bruce, Sir Frederick William Adolphus

4

published in Great Britain, Foreign Office, F. O.
405: Complete Confidential Print: China 1848-
1954 (available in the Newspapers and Microforms
Department), but a number of them are not print-
ed there (particularly those dealing with the
coolie trade). The enclosures referred to in
several dispatches are not included in the
volume.

Bruce, Sir Frederick William Adolphus

3

dispatches sent by Bruce to Lord John Russell, British foreign secretary, Jan. 5 - June 29, 1860, while Bruce was ambassador to China and negotiating the implementation of the Treaty of Tianjian. The dispatches concern the negotiations, Chinese government and political personalities, foreign relations between China and Britain and other European nations, the coolie trade, the Taiping Rebellion, missionaries, Chinese commerce, European military operations in China, British trade in China, shipwrecks and piracy. Most of the dispatches have been

MSS.

2nd 15:A, OC:III:4, Ovsz. Box 25-27

Bruce, Oliver Herman.

Oliver Herman and Norris Bruce
papers, 1698-1948.

183 items.

High school principal, Prohibition
Party nominee for State Comptroller,
and president of the Allegany Co.
Temperance Alliance.

Collection contains materials of O.H.
Bruce and his sons, Norris and Oliver
H. Bruce, Jr. There is a large amount
of material related to O.H. Bruce's
activities as a school principle.
Relating to his political campaigns,
there are scrapbooks containing
correspondence, flyers, clippings
and tickets as well as other
scrapbooks of political material,

NcD

06 FEB 97

36336280

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 15:A, OC:III:4, Ovsz. Box 25-27

Bruce, Oliver Herman.

Oliver Herman and Norris Bruce ...

(Card 2)

programs, temperance materials, and a volume, called Early History of the Temperance Movement in Maryland Beginning in Baltimore City in 1872 and Extending into the State Local Option Movement. Included are family pictures, two minute books from the Twin-Towns Manuf. Co. of Piedmont, W.Va. as well as other minute books from organizations where O.H. Bruce worked and/or held office. Some correspondence is addressed to Norris Bruce in Piedmont, W.Va. He was a captain and a 1st Lt. officer of the United States Spanish War Veterans, Dept.

NcD

06 FEB 97

36336280

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 15: A, OC:III:4, Ovsz. Box 25-27

Bruce, Oliver Herman.

Oliver Herman and Norris Bruce ...
(Card 3)

of W.Va., and a leader in the Knights
of Pythias. Also included is a volume
of correspondence relative to World War
I.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

I. Bruce, Norris.

NcD

06 FEB 97

36336280

NDHYme

Bruce, Philip Alexander

Papers, 1894

Charlottesville, Albemarle Co., Va.

Section A

3 items transferred from
Charles Campbell Papers

1-19-78

Bruce, Philip Alexander. Papers. Charlottesville, Albemarle Co., Va.

Philip Alexander Bruce (1856-1933), author, was a graduate of the University of Virginia and Harvard Law School. He wrote several historical books that dealt with Virginia, the South, and the United States. He served as corresponding secretary of the Virginia Historical Society and as editor of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

A handwritten four-page letter, dated February, 1894, was written by Moncure Daniel Conway

Bruce, Philip Alexander

2

(1832-1907) to the Editor of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. He replies, in detail, to a critical review in the magazine of his book Barons of the Potomack and Rappahannock.

A newspaper clipping (April 1, 1894) from the Richmond Times, is of the same letter, printed (without comment) at the request of Conway.

A draft of Bruce's five-page response to Conway's letter, dated April 2, 1894, is addressed to the editor of the Richmond Times.

Bruce, S.C.

Daybook, 1852-1853

Recataloged as:

Bain & Moffett (?)

Daybook, 1852-1853

M-751

Bruns, Henry M.

Commonplace Book, 1853-1888

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

271 pp. Boards 25 1-2 x 20 1-4 cm.

3-7-62

Bruns, Henry M. Commonplace Book, 1853-1888.
Charleston, S. C.

This volume contains interesting quotations and other information arranged alphabetically. This material was gleaned from many sources, most of which are cited.

There are two entries of interest which relate to Charleston. In the C section there is a report by Mayor Wm. A. Courtenay on the funds of the College of Charleston in March, 1881. In the O section there is a list of the elderly men who were present at the birthday celebration for Prof. Frederick A. Porcher on Jan. 18, 1887. The age of each of the men is given. There is

Bruns, Henry M. Commonplace Book, 1853-1888.

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also a list of the old men who were alive on Aug. 30, 1886, with the birth date and age of each. There are also notations as to which of the men in each of these lists had died by sometime in 1888.

There are a few loose items of little consequence at the end of this volume. They are in an envelope. The latest date on them is Apr. 9, 1888.

130

L-448
c

Brunswick Land Company

Articles of Agreement. 1836.

Lawrenceville, Virginia

18 pp. Paper. 30 x 20 cm.

AUG 30 1940

Brunswick and Western Railroad Company

D.S.

Reports, 1888-1894

Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia

Cab. 88

135 vols.

11-1-62

Brunswick and Western Railroad Company.
Reports, 1888-1894. Brunswick, Glynn County,
Georgia.

The Brunswick and Western Railroad Company was formed in 1888 from the Brunswick and Albany Railroad that was sold and reorganized in that year. The headquarters of the company was at Brunswick, Georgia, from which city the line ran westward through Waycross and Tifton to Albany, Georgia. In 1901 this company was absorbed by the Savannah, Florida, and Western Railroad. This line was itself

Brunswick and Western Railroad Company 2
acquired in 1902 by the Atlantic Coast Line
Railroad and has remained a part of it since
that year.

This collection consists of 135 volumes of
the financial reports of the Brunswick and
Western for the period from January 1, 1888,
to June 30, 1894. These reports show the
earnings of the company and the subsidiary
accounts and data that are used in determining
them. The asset, liability, and capital
accounts are not included. These records
are divided into annual, semiannual, quarterly,

Brunswick and Western Railroad Company 3
and monthly reports, and they are filed according to these categories.

The annual reports (6 volumes) are incomplete. There are volumes for 1888, 1890, and for the years ending June 30, 1893 and June 30, 1894. The reports for 1889 and 1893, however, contain comparative figures that include 1888 and 1892, respectively.

The semiannual reports (16 volumes) are consecutive for the period from January 1, 1888, through June 30, 1894.

The quarterly reports (34 volumes) are

Brunswick and Western Railroad Company 4
consecutive for 1888-1891, 1893, and the first
half of 1894. For 1892 the reports represent
only the first and fourth quarters of the
year.

The monthly reports (79 volumes) are consecutive from January, 1888, through June, 1894, except for the report for April, 1892.

There are two or more volumes for a number of the reports. Frequently the additional copies are those that were signed by the auditor.

Information about the Brunswick and Western

Brunswick and Western Railroad Company 5
is in Howard Douglas Dozier, A History of the
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (Boston, 1920).
See especially pages 134-136, 145, and Table
XIII, "Comparative Statement of the Brunswick
and Western 1893-1900," on page 176.

Brush, Mary E.

Papers, 1841-1844

Huntington [N. Y.]

Section A

9 items

APR 6 '50

GUIDE

Brush, Mary E. Papers, 1841-1844. Huntington,
[N. Y.] 9 items. Sketch

Letters of Mary E. Brush to her sister and cousin, mostly concerning family affairs and including information about protracted meetings of the Methodists and about the Huntington temperance society. Of particular interest is the mention of a temperance camp meeting held July 4, on 49th Street; an account of an attempted suicide; and the mention of the fourth burning of the Bowery Theatre.

Bryan, James L.

Account Book, 1856-1857.

(Raleigh, N.C.?)

10 pp. Board 31x18cm.

Records of the settlement of Bryan's estate.

GUIDE

MAY 27 1943

Bryan, John Herritage

See Bryan Family

Bryan, Matthew

Papers, 1847-1852

Augusta Co., Va.

c

Section A

23 items

8-22-57

GUIDE

Bryan, Matthew. Papers, 1847-1852. Augusta
Co., Va. 23 items. Sketch

This collection consists mostly of business letters addressed to Matthew Bryan. Subjects mentioned include the manufacture and sale of plows, shoes, and iron, all in Va.

This collection was originally in the Don Preston Peters Collection.

C
Bryan, William Jennings

Papers, 1903

Lincoln, Lancaster Co., Nebraska

Section A

1 item

11-10-60

Bryan, William Jennings. Papers, 1903.
Lincoln, Lancaster Co., Nebraska. 1 item.
Sketch.

William Jennings Bryan, editor of The
Commoner, writes Mrs. Susan L. Avery on June
10, 1903 thanking her for some articles that
she had previously sent him.

Bryan Family

see Bryan, John
Heritage

NUCMC

(not for 68 edition)

Papers, 1717-1956

New Bern, Craven Co., N. C.

49 items

18-C

14 items added, 3-31-43

289 items added, 9-25-62

3-6-35

2496 items & 36 vols. added
1-12-68

Recatalogued as

J. H. Bryan Papers

24 items & 2 vols. added,

9-25-62

(Entered in the 2-11-69

Recatalogued as Bryan NUCMC as Bryan, John

Family Papers 1-12-68 Heritage.)

Bryan Family

2

Papers, 1717-1956

New Bern, Craven Co., N. C.

18-C

70 items added, 7-7-72

1 vol. transferred, 2-9-73

Bryan Family. Papers, 1717-1956. New
Bern, Craven County, North Carolina

The Bryan Family Papers are composed of the former John Herritage Bryan MSS. and a large addition of the James West Bryan family correspondence. Involved with the Bryan family are the Washingtons of Kinston, N.C., the Shepards of Beaufort and New Bern, and the Donnells of New Bern and Raleigh.

James West Bryan and John Herritage Bryan were brothers, so that the members of their family continue their correspondence after the Civil War. See table at beginning of papers.

John Herritage Bryan, son of James Bryan (d. 1806) and Rachel Herritage Bryan, was born in New Bern, North Carolina, on November 4, 1798, and died in Raleigh on May 19, 1870. He attended New Bern Academy and in 1815 was graduated from the University of North Carolina. He was admitted to the bar in 1819 and in 1823 and 1824 served in the state senate. He was elected ~~as a Whig~~ to the nineteenth and the twentieth Congresses (1825-1829). Declining

Bryan Family Papers

3

to become a candidate again, he returned to New Bern where he resumed his law practice. In 1839 he moved to Raleigh and continued to practice law. In 1821 he married Mary W. Shepard. He served as a trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1823-1868.

This collection may be divided into three general categories: (1) correspondence; (2) legal papers; and (3) miscellaneous items, consisting of speeches, documents, bills and receipts, and numerous writings of Henry Ravenscroft Bryan, son of John Herritage Bryan.

There are a number of letters to John Herritage Bryan from his brother James West Bryan. Although these letters are largely concerned with family or routine business or legal matters, some do contain brief comments on politics. In a letter from New Bern, dated February 26, 1826, James W. Bryan remarks that a recent speech delivered by John H. Bryan in Washington had been published in the Sentinel and had made a good impression on the people. Having just returned from Wayne County, James Bryan believed that the Quaker interest, which

was predominant there, was in John's favor. Other letters, 1826-1829, deal with John's political standing in the state, especially since he was not a wholehearted supporter of Andrew Jackson, who James Bryan felt, had "prostrated decency."

There are several letters from William Biddle Shepard, National Republican member from North Carolina of the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th Congresses (March 4, 1829-March 3, 1837). In a letter dated September 28, 1826, Shepard informs John H. Bryan that the Fair-

field district is unanimous in favor of Jackson. One of the most interesting letters in the collection is that written by William B. Shepard from Washington on January 27, 1830, about the Webster - Hayne Debate.

In 1850 several county conventions had nominated Shepard as the Whig candidate for governor; Shepard, however, did not really want the nomination and understood that Charles Manly was anxious to secure it. He asked Bryan's advice.

William Alexander Graham, a leading North

Carolina Whig and Secretary of the Navy under Millard Fillmore, wrote to John Herritage Bryan from Washington on June 18, 1851. Graham commented on the President's recent trip to Lake Erie and spoke in high praise of him. Graham went on to speak of the attitude of the abolitionists toward the administration and urged Southerners to support the compromise measures of the administration. He said some Southerners were far worse enemies of slavery than the abolitionists will ever be.

There are a number of other letters of con-

siderable interest. On December 18, 1825, Otway Burns, the famous seaman of the War of 1812 and now a state legislator, wrote to John Herritage Bryan from Raleigh, criticizing the past legislative session. David Lowry Swain, President of the University of North Carolina, wrote to John H. Bryan on May 5, 1851, stating that Charles, apparently Bryan's son, had been derelict in attending morning prayers; he was in danger of being sent home. In a letter of July 10, 1855, John H. Bryan declined an invitation to address an American

Party meeting in Raleigh. He nevertheless expresses his agreement with many of the party's principles. On February 16, 1856, Francis Lister Hawks, a native of North Carolina and a prominent Episcopal clergyman, wrote John Herritage Bryan that he wanted to leave New York which was no longer a fit place for a Southerner. A letter dated June 21, 1904, addressed to William Howard Taft, Secretary of War, requests that the extreme western channel of the Neuse River near New Bern be opened for navigation.

There are in the collection many letters written by or addressed to Henry Ravenscroft Bryan, son of John H. Bryan. Most of these letters are concerned with family or routine legal or business matters; however, some contain information on post-Civil War politics in North Carolina. In a letter to his brother, William Shepard Bryan, dated May 23, 1866, Henry Ravenscroft Bryan spoke of the great depression among the people caused by recent Congressional action and the great scarcity of money. In another letter to William Shepard

Bryan, dated June 15, 1867, he spoke of the great despondency in New Bern and the "terrible despotism" of the military government. He feared many people would leave North Carolina; he himself was considering seeking refuge in Baltimore. The newspapers were afraid to expose the "rascality" of the military. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the military commander of North and South Carolina, seemed to be worse than the other "Tycoons" in the South. A copy of an undated letter (ca. 1900), apparently sent to the registrars of all precincts in

Craven County, stresses the importance of getting all white people registered at once; those registering under the "grandfather clause" are to be registered on the general registration book. Henry R. Bryan was chairman of the Craven County Democratic Executive Committee.

Two interesting letters, dated April 23, 1873 and October 20, 1873, are addressed to Henry R. Bryan from his brother, J. H. Bryan, who had apparently settled in Petropolis, Brazil. The letter of October 20, 1873, spoke

of the high prices in Brazil and expressed fear that the gradual abolition of slavery would mean the destruction of the country, since Brazilians were so lazy. Bryan also spoke about the churches and schools of Brazil.

Among the legal papers are a number of land grants, the oldest being dated September 26, 1735. This grant was to William Wilson for three hundred acres in Craven County. A number of papers deal with the sale of lands in Craven County and Wake County and with the purchase and sale of slaves. A deed dated

Bryan Family Papers

14

August 1, 1837, transfers title of two lots in Raleigh to John Herritage Bryan from George Edmund Badger. The will of Elizabeth Hatch, dated March 28, 1847, mentions James W. and John H. Bryan. The pardons granted by Andrew Johnson to John Herritage Bryan and Henry R. Bryan are in the collection. There are several contracts signed by Henry R. Bryan with men who were apparently former slaves concerning share-cropping on Bryan's plantation, "Clermont." A few papers relate to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, in which Henry R.

Bryan was a stockholder.

Among the miscellaneous items is a paper dated October 4, 1855, which describes a field trip under the direction of Dr. Elisha Mitchell (1793-1857), Professor of Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy at the University of North Carolina, 1825-1857. There are also two copies of a sketch of the life of John H. Bryan, written by his son, William S. Bryan.

Several interesting items of printed matter are found in the collection. There are four pages from The Signal (Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1852) dealing with the Whig nomination of Winfield Scott for President and William Alexander Graham of North Carolina for Vice-President. There is a small pamphlet entitled Oppression of the People which urges the election of Samuel J. Tilden. A clipping from an unidentified newspaper contains a letter written by John Thomas Deweese, a Radical member of Congress from North Carolina in 1867 who subsequently turned Democrat; Deweese denounced the Republican rule in North Carolina and charged Governor William W. Holden, Gen.

Joseph Carter Abbott and others with fraud and corruption. There are several clippings reporting the death of John H. Bryan and one reporting the death of his wife, Mary W. Bryan, in 1881. A clipping from the New York Herald, April 29, 1888, deals with the plight of the Negro inhabitants in James City, across the river from New Bern.

Correspondents not already mentioned include: Richard Spaight Donnell, Willie Person Mangum, and Charles Edward Phelps.

Bryan Family Papers

18

2496 items and 36 volumes added, 1-12-68, to the Bryan Family Papers are concerned chiefly with the family of James West Bryan (1805-1864) and his son, James Augustus Bryan (1839-1923).

After the death of James Bryan (1769-1806), his young sons, John Herritage Bryan (1798-1870) and James West Bryan (1805-1864), together with their mother, Rachel (Herritage) Bryan, formed a close unit, sharing their financial problems. The marriage of John Herritage Bryan brought the Shepards of Beaufort and New Bern into the group. James West Bryan married into the

Washington family of Kinston. His son, James Augustus Bryan, married into the Donnell-Spaight-Shepard family. Thus the Bryan Family Papers contain references to all these prominent names in the Neuse River Valley.

The correspondence opens with letters of Richard Dobbs Spaight II to John Herritage Bryan who was studying law at Grove Hill, Warren Co., N.C., in 1817-1818. These letters give a glimpse of the busy social life of New Bern and the growth of this section with the opening of steamboat connections with Norfolk.

While John Herritage Bryan served in the Congress of the United States (1825-1829), James West Bryan sent reports to Washington on local politics in North Carolina and on family business. Evidently at this time the Bryans were founding their legal practice and the family fortune.

From 1828 until 1837 the Bryan papers describe in considerable detail the working of the state government of North Carolina. The Bryans were Whigs, and so reflect the view of that party in the struggle with the followers

of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. Many prominent politicians of North Carolina are mentioned, among whom are William Gaston, Richard Dobbs Spaight, John Branch, William Biddle Shepard, David L. Swain, Henry Seawell, David Outlaw, Nathaniel Macon, Joseph Gales, Joseph J. Daniel, Hugh Lawson White, Romulus M. Saunders, William Henry Haywood, William Norwood, Paul C. Cameron, John M. Dick, Weldon N. Edwards, William B. Meares, and Willie Person Mangum. Evidently the election of numerous state officials, including the

Governor, by the General Assembly caused a great deal of political uproar.

The Reform Convention of 1835 ended this commotion in the Assembly. James West Bryan was a member and became a state senator from Carteret Co., 1835-1836. Evidently he owned a home in Beaufort, N.C.. On June 4, 1835, he described the difficulty of organizing the Reform Convention. Nathaniel Macon was elected its president. The troublesome, long-winded sessions were controlled by the Whigs.

Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey having

declined the presidency of the University of North Carolina, the question of a new president was debated (June 22, 1835).

In this convention the rivalry between the East and the West in North Carolina politics was noted. On June 25, 1835, James West Bryan wrote of the disfranchisement of boroughs and the election of the members of the General Assembly to biennial sessions.

Back again in Raleigh on Nov. 19, 1835, Bryan described the organization of the new General Assembly. He was chairman of the Judiciary

Committee, and as such commented on the naming of the judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

On Dec. 17, 1835, he notes that the resolutions of Carteret Co. to deepen Core Sound have passed the Senate.

In May, 1836, James West Bryan went to New York to engage in business and legal practice. He stopped in Washington where he met Willie Person Mangum, Ebenezer Pettigrew, Hugh Lawson White, and William Biddle Shepard. He writes of office-seeking and the party "wigwam." The

contrast between lively Washington and quiet New Bern is noted; improvement in the north is exemplified by the new one-day trip by railroad from Washington to New York. He sends news of the conduct of General Santa Anna in Mexico.

Family news in the summer of 1836 includes comment on the health of Rachel (Herritage) Bryan, the presence of Charles and Mary (Donnell) Shepard in New York, and the annual visit of North Carolinians to Newport, R.I., and Saratoga, N.Y. The Bryan family visited Beaufort in Aug., 1836, but James West Bryan

returned to New York. He wrote of purchasing supplies there for John H. Bryan and commented that many Southerners placed large orders for merchandise in order to make substantial savings. At this time a plan was underway to incorporate a town at Shepard's Point in Beaufort, N.C.

James West Bryan was still in business in New York in 1837, when he was undecided about leaving his legal practice for business. He was staying with Dr. James Augustus Washington (1803-1847), a prominent physician who was the

brother of Bryan's wife Ann Mary (Washington) Bryan. A great cessation of business in New York resulted in unemployment for thousands of clerks. North Carolina banks had not suspended specie payments, as had many Northern banks.

In July, 1837, the family of Charles Biddle Shepard was again in New York.

James West Bryan reported an interview in July, 1837, with Silas Price Carson, Secretary of State in Texas, who was commissioner to Washington to secure aid for Texan independence.

James West Bryan continued his business in New York, but failed during the panic of the late 1830's, so that he had to sell his Negroes to settle his indebtedness (See legal papers).

His son, James Augustus Bryan (1839-1923) was sent to McNally's School and Loyola College in Baltimore before going to Princeton University in 1860. During the Civil War he was an artillerist and ordnance officer, serving on the staffs of Generals Lawrence O'Bryan Branch and James A. Lane.

Two sets of letters were written just before

and during the Civil War period. One series is from the involvement in 1863 of Captain James A. Bryan in a misunderstanding about the collection of money for a monument in Raleigh to General Lawrence O'Bryan Branch. Included in this controversy were George Burgwyn, Will M. Barbour, and Adolphus Engelhard.

The second series centered in the Donnell group, a member of which was Mary Spaight Shepard. Her father, Charles Biddle Shepard (d. 1847), married Mary Spaight Donnell. The

Charles Shepards and the James West Bryans were friends of long-standing. Mrs. Charles Shepard lived in Philadelphia in the 1850's, but returned to New Bern when the Civil War began. With the Union occupation in 1862, she and her father, Judge John Robert Donnell, came to Raleigh. The marriage of Mary Spaight Shepard and James Augustus Bryan in November, 1864, in Raleigh united two large and prominent groups.

The Donnell family was as successful in

business as in law and politics. Judge John Robert Donnell, through his brother William, held large investments in New Orleans, as did his daughter, Mary (Donnell) Shepard. He wrote letters of advice to her in the 1850's. (See also bills and receipts of the Donnell family in this collection.)

From 1862 until 1864 Judge Donnell received reports from his overseer, Henry Jones, about affairs on his plantation on Lake Comfort, Hyde County, N. C. Much comment was made about

crops, the conduct of the "black people," depredations by Union soldiers, and finally the destructive Union raid on the Donnell plantation in December, 1863. A few letters in 1864 commented on lawbreakers, among whom were the Juniper Bay Buffaloes. Judge Donnell died at the end of 1864.

The letters of 1863-1865 reveal that a number of Confederate citizens from the New Bern area were refugees in the Neuse River Valley from the Union occupation of the coast.

Laura Washington (Bryan) Hughes and her husband, Dr. James Hughes of New Bern, were at Kinston. The Shepards, Donnells, and Bryans were living in Raleigh.

Meanwhile, James West Bryan and his wife were in New York City in April, 1864, awaiting a passport to enable them to return to New Bern. Finally permitted to come South in the summer, they died of yellow fever in New Bern in October, 1864.

Mary (Shepard) and James Augustus Bryan

began a series of letters after their marriage in November, 1864. Captain Bryan returned to the army in Virginia, unable to secure a furlough to settle the estate of his father. A sharp dispute arose with Laura (Bryan) Hughes over family possessions which were in storage at Kinston. Mrs. Mary (Shepard) Bryan gave details of refugee life in Raleigh during the last months of the war.

Meanwhile Judge Donnell's estate was being settled. Involved in New Orleans investments,

the estate was finally extricated by Robert Maitland of New York.

At the conclusion of the war James Augustus Bryan bought at auction for ca. \$3,000 his father's furnishings (see financial papers). Almost immediately he invested in a lumber business in Craven County with John H. Richardson, thus founding the Tuscarora Steam and Grist Mills. Correspondence of this company involved New York and Baltimore business firms. The partnership was dissolved

in 1867, with James A. Bryan assuming control. He planned a new mill in 1873, details of which are discussed in letters of H. T. Guion of Scuppernong, N. C., and Poole and Hunt Union Works of Baltimore, Md. Bryan entered the banking business ca. 1873. He eventually became president of the First National Bank of New Bern.

The legal papers of this addition, 1-12-68, are chiefly deeds and indentures, 1717-1876, for land along the Neuse and Trent rivers in

Craven County. They record the names of such early settlers as Adam Moore, Moses Fogg, Joseph Mason, John Gatlin, William Perden, Colonel Edward Griffith, and Joseph Leech. The latter sold land to Richard Dobbs Spaight in the 1790's. Spaight also bought land belonging to Francis Hawks. In time some of this property came to the Donnells and the Shepards.

After the death of Judge John Robert Donnell in 1864, his executor, Bartholomew Figures Moore (1801-1878), gave a legal opinion in which he summarized the career and holdings of

Judge Donnell. Signed on November 18, 1864, this resumé gives many details of family history.

The financial papers in this addition are those of James Augustus Bryan and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary (Donnell) Shepard. From New Bern came household and business receipts showing supplies purchased from many New Bern merchants. In this section of the manuscripts are many shipping papers for lumber, accounts of lumber sales, and other receipts for the Tuscarora and the Lake Mills. Shipments of freight are noted on the Atlantic and North

Carolina R.R., the line from Goldsboro to Beaufort. James Augustus Bryan was appointed president of this state-owned railway in 1899-1904.

The Donnell family financial papers begin in 1855 with bills and receipts from the plantation in Hyde County. With the deaths of Judge Donnell and his wife, Margaret (Spaight) Donnell long financial statements begin.

Mrs. Mary (Donnell) Shepard re-established her home in the North in 1868, when her mother died. The bills and receipts for the furnishing

and repair of the home in Englewood, N.J., involve many New York businesses, with lists of prices of furniture, silver, china, and food. Mrs. Shepard left her financial affairs in the hands of Robert Maitland and Company of New York.

The printed materials include a Civil War broadside from Raleigh and many clippings . James Augustus Bryan stated that he helped to restore democratic government to Craven County after the Civil War. (See the sketch in the Van Noppen Papers.) Many of the clippings in

this addition pertain to reconstruction politics, 1872-1874, on the national and local levels. Comment is made on President Ulysses S. Grant, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, and B. Gratz Brown in the election of 1872. Negroes, civil rights, Senators Benjamin Franklin Butler and John Alexander Logan, the Force Bill and the suspension of habeas corpus, local reconstruction in North Carolina, and the activities of George W. Swepson and James H. Harris are discussed in the clippings.

The volumes added, 1-12-68, are chiefly

business accounts and bank books of James Augustus Bryan for the Tuscarora Mills and the Lake Mills, 1865-1875.

James A. Bryan married Julia Olmsted of Princeton, N.J. in 1893. Mrs. Bryan was related to the Field and Stockton families of N.J. Her mother, Hannah Boudinot Field, was the niece of Mrs. Benjamin Rush and the granddaughter of Richard Stockton (1730-1781), the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her cousin was Captain Robert Field Stockton (1795-1866) of the United States Navy. James Augustus Bryan had

first married Mary Spaight Shepard whose mother lived in Englewood, N.J., after the Civil War. He himself had graduated from Princeton University in 1860. Thus he probably had known the Olmsted family of Princeton, N.J., for some years when he married a second time in 1893.

Julia (Olmsted) Bryan is represented in these papers by a diary of her father, George T. Olmsted, and a recipe book of the Stockton-Field family group.

George T. Olmsted (Feb. 15, 1804-187_) began this diary on Feb. 15, 1834. A previous volume

is missing. He was a young engineer and surveyor working on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, who was appointed in 1831 supervisor of the construction of the middle section of this canal, while Edward A. Douglas was in charge of the western section.

On April 22, 1834, Olmsted married Hannah Boudinot Field, daughter of Abigail (Stockton) and Robert Field of Princeton, N.J. George Olmsted had family ties in New York City. His grandfather had been connected with the Brooklyn salt works, and he writes in his diary of H.

Olmsted of New York and a brother Charles in Philadelphia.

When George Olmsted kept his diary, he, his wife, and his son Robert (b. Apr. 13, 1835), were living in Princeton, N.J., with Mrs. Field, his mother-in-law. He was an educated man who refers to books he is reading and to plays he attends in New York. The social life in Princeton among the Stockton-Field group is active; tea parties, sleigh rides, and a christening party are noted. George Olmsted refers many times to the activities of "Captain S," who was

Robert Field Stockton, and Richard Stockton Field and their families. Many names recur in the diary, both in business and in social affairs. Among these people are Judge Martin Ryerson, John Potter, Joseph E. Edsall, Asa C. Dunham, David Bates Douglass, John Renshaw Thompson, Julia (Stockton) Rush, Professor Albert Baldwin Dod, and Drs. Joseph and Isaac Parrish.

Events of particular interest to young Olmsted were the tornado in New Brunswick, N.J., and the great fire in New York in 1835. He was concerned with the possibility of war with

France in December, 1835, and January, 1836, when President Andrew Jackson's special message is mentioned.

The main portion of the diary concerns the operation of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. As engineer George Olmsted made frequent patrols of the canal and its locks and culverts. He was involved in land surveys, assessing damages to landowners along the canal, repairing cracks and slides, building necessary stables and blacksmith shops, etc. His wife's cousin, Captain Robert Field Stockton, had secured the

charter for the private company to build and operate the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1830. Much of his family fortune was invested in this project. The diary notes in some detail his activities. In 1836 the sale of the canal to the State of New Jersey was debated in the Legislature. The canal was linked to the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Captain Stockton continued as president of the company for many years. His son, Robert Field Stockton (b. 1832), followed him as president. Noted in the Olmsted diary are the canal commissioners and the com-

pany secretary, John Renshaw Thomson. It is probable that George T. Olmsted came to the Delaware and Raritan Canal from the Morris Canal. David Bates Douglass, who worked with Olmsted, had been with the Morris Canal as an engineer before he came to the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Douglass, a Yale graduate of 1813, had been in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and at West Point as a professor before he helped to build the Morris Canal.

Mrs. Julia (Olmsted) Bryan came from a very old family whose home, "Morven", at Princeton,

N.J., was still in their possession in the mid-nineteenth century. Julia (Olmsted) Bryan inherited an old receipt book (cookbook) from her mother, Hannah Boudinot (Field) Olmsted. Hannah and her sister, Mary (Field) Dunbar, had come into possession of this book through their mother, Abigail (Stockton) Field, the youngest daughter of Richard and Annis (Boudinot) Stockton of "Morven". Annis Boudinot married Richard Stockton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, ca. 1762. About the time of her marriage the manuscript book of colonial

receipts was started for her. Mrs. Annis Stockton added to these early directions as her own housekeeping progressed. She mentions her brother, Elisha Boudinot (1749-1818), on p. 30 when she recorded his receipt for curing ham. Mrs. Annis Stockton was a poetess of some note.

As the generations passed, the change in foods and methods of their preparation is notable. About p. 73 a new hand begins to write the receipts, probably that of Abby (Stockton) Field, Annis' daughter.

It is interesting to note on pp. 103-110 a

number of receipts of the famous Mrs. Goodfellow of Philadelphia. One of the Stockton family may have attended her cookery classes, ca. 1805-1815, or at least have known someone who did. The receipts in manuscript form are the same ones which appeared in somewhat more elaborate form in Eliza Leslie's Seventy-Five Receipts (Philadelphia, 1828). Receipts become recipes as Hannah (Field) Olmsted and her friends enter directions in the 1850's and 1860's. The final recipes include some for boxed gelatin and canned goods. A clipping mentions lessons in

cookery by Maria Parloa and another notes
Marion Harland's column in the late nineteenth
century.

A section of household remedies is in the
reverse of this notable manuscript volume.

The following short bibliography is of
interest for this collection.

1. The Van Noppen MSS. unpublished sketches
of James Augustus Bryan, John Herritage
Bryan, and Henry Ravenscroft Bryan.
2. John Whitehead, The Judicial and Civil
History of New Jersey (2 vols., Boston,

1897), Vol. II, Biographical Section.

3. The New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, Ser. 2, 1-3, 1867-1874; Vol. II, No. 3, 1871, pp. 112-132.

4. Alumni History of the University of North Carolina (Durham, N.C., 1924).

5. Samuel A. Ashe, Biographical History of North Carolina (Greensboro, N.C., 1917).

See also General Index to these volumes.

24 items and 2 volumes, added 2-11-69,
concern land transactions and genealogy of the

Bryan and Donnell heirs of Richard Dobbs Spaight (1758-1802).

Among four letters is one by Richard Dobbs Spaight (1796-1850) written on Feb. 21, 1825, to John Herritage Bryan from Washington on the beginning of the administration of President John Quincy Adams.

The first volume added belonged to the son of James West Bryan, Washington Bryan (b. 1853), who kept a notebook of Latin metre while a student at the University of Virginia, ca. 1870's.

A second volume contains genealogy of the Bryan family of North Carolina compiled by John Bryan Williams and presented to James Augustus Bryan in 1896. Two Virginia families of Bryan came into North Carolina and were finally united with the marriage of James Bryan to Rachel Herritage in 1796/7. Many details of Bryan genealogy as well as such details about a number of related families are recorded.

70 items added, 7-7-72: Letters, financial and legal papers, and miscellaneous items concern Bryan family history and Bryan legal and

financial affairs. There are a series of genealogies of the Bryan and Washington families, a clipping describing the Bryan coat-of-arms, and a letter (Feb. 17, 1920's[?]) that discusses the genealogy and coat-of-arms. Notes on the life of Dr. James Bettner Hughes of New Bern are dated Jan. 13, 1940.

Most of the papers are legal and financial records of Charles S. Bryan and his relatives, and correspondence concerning these matters. A series of letters from July, 1917, through

Nov., 1923, concerns the matters of James A. Bryan's second marriage and Charles S. Bryan's inheritances from his mother, Mary Spaight (Shepard) Bryan[?], and from his father, James A. Bryan.

Financial and legal papers in the 1920's concern the estate of Margaret Nelson, whose attorney and executor was Charles S. Bryan.

Three items, in Aug.-Sept., 1926, concern the death and cremation in Paris of John Robert Daniel Shepard of Raleigh, N. C. One of the

Bryan Family

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items is a permit to allow the transportation of the ashes from Paris to New York.

There is an agreement concerning the sale of property in Buncombe Co., signed by Charles S. Bryan, D. Hiden Ramsey, and Louise Clarke Wilson.

A power of attorney to Charles S. Bryan empowers him to act in the name of Mary Bryan Hartshorne in the sale of the Havelock lands in Craven, Carteret, and Jones counties.

A letter from Fred A. Olds to Charles S. Bryan, dated July 15, 1929, concerns receipts

Bryan Family

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(enclosed with letter) for items deposited with the N. C. Historical Commission.

A list, dated September, 1932, gives the "Claas of 1925, Army War College."

A copy of The Bookmark, October, 1956, describes the Bryan family collection given to the U. N. C. Library.

1 vol. transferred, 2-9-73: A Bible given by Hannah Boudinot (Field) Olmsted to her husband, George T. Olmsted on his sixty-sixth birthday, February 15, 1870, was transferred to the Director of the G. W. Flowers Collection.

Bryan family

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For information about this family see
Bryan Smith, Whitfield, Bryan, Smith, and
Related Families.

Bryant, John Emory

[See Inventory
File for Box List
and photocopy of
Sketch]

NUCMC

Papers, 1851-1907

Union, Lincoln Co., Maine, and v. p. in
Georgia

18-C and
Picture Cab. II, 3

1818 items and 40 vols.

6-28-68

Copy of letters, 1865-1870, cataloged, 6-28-68,
available on film.

Bryant, John Emory. Papers. Union, Lincoln
County, Maine, and v. p. in Georgia

The John Emory Bryant Papers fall into three main divisions: pre-Civil War Maine; occupation by U. S. troops, 1861-1864, at Port Royal and Hilton Head, S. C.; and Reconstruction in Georgia, 1865-1887. The last part of the collection concerns Bryant's activities working through the Methodist Episcopal Church of the North to educate the South, but this section lacks the details of the earlier papers. No one

Bryant, John Emory

2

part. of the manuscripts is complete; all contribute to the history of Bryant as a Northerner in the South, 1861-1887.

John Emory Bryant (ca. 1835-ca. 1900) came from Union, Lincoln County, Maine, where his numerous family had lived for many years. His father Dr. Benjamin Bryant, was a lay preacher in the Methodist Church. Young Bryant attended Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, alternating in the 1850's study with teaching. Temperance, abolition, and the position of

Bryant, John Emory

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women interested him, and he became active in Republican politics after 1857.

Evidently Bryant was a strict disciplinarian, with the result that he changed schools frequently. At the beginning of the Civil War he was teaching at Buckfield, Maine, where one of his pupils was Emma Spaulding. Here also he met Charles Henry Prince, the Buckfield Worthy Patron of the Sons of Temperance, who later joined Bryant in politics in Georgia during Reconstruction. Emma Spaulding married Bryant

Bryant, John Emory

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in 1864, so that some of the letters in the collection are from her friends and family.

During August, 1861, Bryant became captain of Company C of the 8th Maine Volunteers. By November he was aboard the Oriel sailing in the Union expedition against Port Royal, S. C. His regimental history of the 8th Maine Volunteers appears (unsigned) in Whitman and True, Maine in the War for the Union (Lewiston, Me., 1865).

On January 1, 1862, Bryant made a significant statement to Emma. He refers to his

Bryant, John Emory

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"enemies," who are again conspiring against him. He has been under arrest for stealing from a Negro, a charge which was dismissed later. He says he will come out on top, as he always looks out for "no. 1." This glimpse of his personality is prophetic for the career he later entered.

Bryant began to serve as provost marshal in February, 1862, on Dawfuski Island, S. C., where he was in charge of transportation to and from Fort Vulcan. On March 14, 1862, he writes

Bryant, John Emory

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that this command of seventy boatmen is "an answer" to his enemies in Maine. Certainly his temperance activities were unpopular, both at home and in the Union Army; and his discipline in the regiment was very strict.

In the fall of 1862 the X Corps of the United States Army was created with headquarters at Beaufort, S. C. Bryant and the 8th Maine were in this command doing picket duty at the plantation of Dr. Rosa. The religion of the black people was described on Sept. 5, 1862, as well

Bryant, John Emory

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as their organization during the absence of their master. Northern teachers came to do mission work here.

By December 25, 1862, Bryant had met Major William Emerson Strong and the Reverend Mansfield French, who were leaders of the anti-slavery group at Beaufort, S. C., and whose work resulted in the founding in February, 1863, of the National Freedman's Relief Association. By March, 1863, a large corps of teachers had come to Port Royal sponsored by this group.

Bryant was placed under arrest for four months early in 1863. He was "at odds" with Colonel Rust of his regiment. At this time he states he is going to become a lawyer.

His arrest was lifted by General Rufus Saxton, whose principal occupation became the enlistment and organization of Negroes, particularly ex-slaves, into regiments in the Union Army. Saxton had Bryant assigned to him for this special duty, the command of a camp of black troops. On June 3, 1863, Bryant joined an

Bryant, John Emory

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expedition "up river" which brought back 800 ex-slaves. He declared he had found "a holy cause," the assistance of a "degraded race."

Bryant expected to become the lieutenant colonel of the 3rd South Carolina Volunteers, a Negro regiment which was being organized.

At this point General Oliver Otis Howard was made first Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The X Corps was under General Quincy Adams Gillmore. Bryant was impressed by the great bravery and losses of the 54th Massachu-

Bryant, John Emory

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setts (Negro) in the Charleston Harbor fighting.

The fall of 1863 was spent on scout duty on Ladies' Island in the Coosaw River and on Barnwell's Island. On special duty with General Saxton, whose "confidence" he had gained, he writes of an expedition to Haywood Plantation to free its black people. These Negroes, brought back by the Union Army, became part of the troops organized into regiments.

Meanwhile, the friendship of Bryant and Emma Spaulding had developed into an engagement to

Bryant, John Emory

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be married. Emma had spent the war years in sessions at Kent's Hill at the female academy.

For a brief period from April until August, 1864, Bryant went with the 8th Maine to the battlefront in Virginia. He returned to Maine on leave in June, 1864, when he married Emma Spaulding. By Sept. 9, 1864, he was mustered out of the service at the end of a ^{three} year enlistment.

Bryant stayed briefly at Kent's Hill in Maine in October, 1864, before returning to Georgia

Bryant, John Emory

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to work as agent in the Freedmen's Bureau at Augusta under General Saxton, who was appointed Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Although his formal appointment was dated May 15, 1865, Bryant was engaged in the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau before that date. He was suggesting in September, 1865, that northern lawyers be appointed to its various branches. (His activities are noted in his scrapbooks and letter books for this confused year when the Freedmen's Bureau

Bryant, John Emory

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was getting underway. In the O. R. W. R., I, vol. XLVII, pt. 3, p. 665, is a report of Brigadier General Edward L. Molineaux, Department of Northern Georgia, which narrates the disorders of 1865. In the solution of these disorders Bryant was involved as an agent of the Bureau. (Bryant is also referred to in August 2, 1865, in the E. W. Kingsley Papers in this department.)

General Davis Tillson became Director of the Freedmen's Bureau for Georgia in September, 1865.

Bryant, John Emory

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Bryant almost immediately had trouble with General Tillson.

His newspaper career began ca. December, 1865, while he was still "sub-assistant commissioner" at Augusta. He was directing the Colored American of Augusta in December, 1865, when it merged with the Loyal Georgian, the paper which Bryant edited for the Georgia Equal Rights Association.

Emma (Spaulding) Bryant had come to Augusta by February, 1866, despite the dangerous times

for outsiders.

In April, 1866, a series of letters began from Henry McNeal Turner (1834-1915), preacher, black Republican leader, legislator, and postmaster of Augusta. Turner became a bishop in the African Methodist Church, 1880-1892. He was a black politician who remained the friend of Bryant. The question of Negro suffrage was acute at the time his correspondence commenced.

Bryant tried very hard to make a success of the Loyal Georgian by building subscriptions.

Bryant, John Emory

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In May, 1866, he was vigorously opposing General Tillson, and evidently tried to attack him in the Loyal Georgian. The quarrel resulted in Bryant's leaving the Freedmen's Bureau to practice law with Captain Christopher C. Richardson, formerly of the 12th Maine Volunteers. Charges against him of defrauding Negroes were dismissed. By November, 1866, General Tillson was retired, but Bryant was out of the Freedmen's Bureau. This was his first big fight in Georgia.

From this time forward he is constantly

seeking and not very often holding political appointments for services to the Republican Party in Georgia. Isaac Avery called Bryant "an unexampled manipulator of the black element for years, until in 1880 he was finally unhorsed." He combined a deft pen and a glib tongue to present Reconstruction in its humanitarian aspects; at the same time he had "a keen clutch" on the more practical side of the "untutored colored intelligence."

Negro leaders, white Republican politicians,

white teachers of blacks, and Methodist ministers formed the largest group of correspondents. Bryant first used the need for black education to solicit funds in the North. Then after 1876 he turned to the Methodist Church for financial aid in the education of poor white people. During this time he constantly worked very hard for the Republican Party in Georgia, both in the Presidential campaigns and in local elections.

The second great fight of Bryant's career

came when he joined the opposition to Governor Rufus Bullock and his friend, Foster Blodgett, who came into power in Georgia with the new state constitution in 1868. The Union League, highly efficient and secretive, spread across Georgia, with the Ku Klux Klan rising to combat it. Bryant in his papers continued to refer to the League for many years. Intricate maneuvers and wild scrambles for patronage control fill the Bryant correspondence, which contains a morass of names, both local and national.

By this time Bryant was publishing the Georgia Republican.

Evidently many matters of local politics were handled for President Grant by James Madison Edmunds, the postmaster at Washington, D. C. Personalities range from Horace Porter, Simon Cameron, and Columbus Delano to Joseph E. Brown, Benjamin H. Hill, and John Pendleton King. The patronage struggle was ferocious. Later Roscoe Conkling, Hannibal Hamlin, James G. Blaine, and Chester Arthur each had his influence in this fight.

There is little or no material in 1870 on Bryant's attempt to become Speaker of the Georgia House.

By 1871 the figure of Volney Spalding appears^d as Bryant's lieutenant in politics and publishing in Atlanta. James Atkins, also of Atlanta, a white Republican, entered the papers. He was hoping for and secured the collectorship of customs at Savannah. Bryant wrote to President U. S. Grant and continued to write to every Republican President through Benjamin

Harrison, together with their political lieutenants. Not only did he publish Republican newspapers; he wrote and printed many political broadsides and pamphlets while in Georgia.

The campaign of 1872 with its great political activity and resultingly large correspondence brought to Bryant as a reward for his political work the deputy collectorship of customs at Savannah.

By 1872 the Republican Party of Georgia was **split**. Governor Bullock fled, but the party

members were left with bitter feuds, one of which was caused by the attack of Bryant upon the Negro politician Edward Belcher. His friend, Charles Henry Prince, wrote that many Republicans did not approve of Bryant's appointment to the Customs House. Nevertheless, Bryant became chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and was nominated by them and ran for the Congress in 1874 from the 1st District of Georgia. Part of Bryant's duties at the Customs House was control of patronage, a

Bryant, John Emory

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strenuous job because of the constant attempts to oust incumbents of federal offices. Bryant supported Blaine for the Presidency, so that he must have expected rewards from Blaine in the patronage race.

The Bryants from the beginning of their stay in Georgia were interested in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church among the blacks and poor whites. On July 16, 1873, Robert T. Kent described the poverty of the Negro Methodist churches in the Macon District. The

Bryant, John Emory

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friendship of Bryant with the Reverend Erasmus Q. Fuller, minister of the Marietta Street Methodist Church in Atlanta and editor of the Methodist Advocate, is first noted on July 25, 1873, but it dated back to 1868.

By 1876 Bryant and James Atkins have become political enemies, even though both men worked in the Customs House. The third major battle of Bryant's career raged against Atkins, et al. The latter published a pamphlet addressed to the President of the United States attacking

Bryant and tried to have him dismissed from the Customs House. (See printed materials -- pamphlets.) President Hayes finally removed Bryant. This terrible struggle in 1876-1877 was for all practical purposes the end of Bryant's political career in Georgia, although he remained in the Republican party there for another ten years.

Bryant retired to Atlanta, where he became the business manager of the Atlanta Republican Publishing Company and editor of the Georgia

Bryant, John Emory

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Republican. After 1878 he spent many months at a time speaking and soliciting funds in the North for his southern educational work for the Methodist Church. Though absent, Bryant retained his chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee. Many references to and letters from Methodist leaders enter the correspondence, as he tried to emphasize the work of the Methodist Church in the South.

In 1880 William Anderson Pledger took over the chairmanship of the Republican State Central

Committee from Bryant. An able young black Republican who began party work about 1870, Pledger was editor of the Augusta Blade and a temperance worker.

Bryant centered his work on promotion of the Southern Advance Association in the large cities of the East. But he still sought a political position and succeeded in 1884 in securing a short term as United States Marshal of North Georgia.

It is interesting to note that Bryant fought

for Negro suffrage, but was horrified by the thought that such a right belonged to women. Emma Bryant, who suffered through a life of hardship, poverty, and obedience, would never accept his position on the rights of women, as she plainly stated in 1883.

The name of East Tennessee Wesleyan University first appears in that year. Located in Athens, Tennessee, and supported by Unionists of the region, this college was ideal for promotion by the Southern Advance Association and

the Methodist Church. Its name was changed to Grant Memorial University in honor of the deceased President. (Later it became U. S. Grant University; then, Tennessee Wesleyan).

With the election of the Democratic President, Grover Cleveland, a tremendous turn-over in federal office holders took place. Bryant and Thomas G. Baker attempted to revive the Union Leagues of the country, asking Charles H. Grosvenor to head the organization.

It was becoming very difficult to finance the

southern educational work which Bryant was trying to advance. In 1887 Emma Bryant took her daughter Alice to Grant Memorial University, where she sought to support herself and educate her daughter. Bryant entered business early in 1888 in New York City to secure money to continue his southern work, but he left in a short time to enter real estate promotion in Mt. Vernon, New York. Here Emma Bryant joined him after the graduation of Alice Bryant from Grant Memorial. Bryant took a last fling at

newspaper work on the Mount Vernon Chronicle-Record. He was also involved in local political controversy in Mt. Vernon. After his death ca. 1900, Emma Bryant went to Ohio to live with her daughter, Alice (Bryant) Zeller.

The legal papers are miscellaneous in character, referring to the events of Bryant's career.

The financial papers are also miscellaneous, a better picture of the finances of Bryant being shown by his account books.

The official papers and writings also follow

the pattern of Bryant's life. They fall into two groups: political and Methodist. Bryant wrote many contributions for his newspapers which he clipped and pasted in small folders, also doing the same for the writings of others in which he was interested.

Among the volumes are copies of the journal kept by Bryant as a young man. Only Volumes 1, 3, and 5 have survived, preserved in abbreviated, almost illegible form in notebooks. They give a glimpse of his early life in Maine and at

Bryant, John Emory

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Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, the events of which form a basis for understanding the development of his character and career. Corporal punishment, discipline, and the law evidently made deep impressions upon him.

Emma Bryant kept two volumes of a journal, 1866 and 1876. The first one is a valuable addition to the history of the personnel of the Freedmen's Bureau in Augusta, Georgia. She describes what the Negroes were doing at that time.

Alice Zeller also wrote. Her autobiographical sketch contains much of human interest about the life of her parents from ca. 1870-1890.

Also among the volumes are a number of letter books, letterpress books, and scrapbooks, all of which contain valuable materials for the story of Reconstruction in Georgia.

The letter book, 1876-1878, of John E. Bryant contains his correspondence as well as that of his assistant in Atlanta, Volney Spalding. It begins with the campaign of Bryant for

Bryant, John Emory

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Congress in 1876 and his fight when deputy collector of revenue at Savannah against the collector, James Atkins. The founding of the Georgia Republican in Atlanta is followed by the fight against the ratification of the new state constitution in 1877. Reference is also made to the location of the state capitol at Atlanta and the Homestead Act of 1868.

The second letter book, 1888-1890, kept by Bryant is a record of his business ventures in New York City, as well as a number of letters

on the "Southern Problem."

Bryant had a young Negro friend, William Anderson Pledger (1852-), who kept a letter-press book, 1875-1879, as well as a scrapbook. Pledger was a member of a large family. He received one year of schooling in a mission school in Atlanta taught by Sarah Jane Twichell (later Mrs. Edmund Asa Ware). Thereafter he was self-educated. He served as a railroad mail guard, as a school teacher, as a Republican politician, and as a temperance crusader.

Biographical notes in the letterpress book indicate he tried in 1874-1875 to move a colony of Negroes from Clarke County, Georgia, to Jefferson County, Mississippi, where he expected to teach school. This experience was a disillusionment for Pledger, who was blamed for any dissatisfaction which arose among the freedmen. His search for a political appointment for his Republican Party activity also was unfruitful. He was desperate for employment. Meanwhile he was deeply involved in the Independent Order of

Good Templars, whose "fountains" he visited to promote temperance among the freedmen.

The Bryant Papers contain three C. S. A. Army letter books which belonged to Confederate forces in Georgia. These books were probably found by Captain Christopher C. Richardson of the 12th Maine Volunteers who was stationed at Griffin, Georgia, for a short time in 1865. Almost immediately Richardson and Bryant began to use these volumes for their own records.

Volume 1, Mar. 4-July 13, 1864, was from the

headquarters of Brigadier General Raleigh Edward Colston's Brigade at Ft. Bartow, Georgia, where he held a command in the defense of the Savannah River. The correspondence noted is official.

In this volume Capt. C. C. Richardson entered lists of Confederates taking the amnesty oath in 1865 in Brooks, Valdosta, Echols, and Lowndes counties, Georgia.

These are followed by memoranda from the law office of Richardson and Bryant in Augusta which was in charge of a Negro clerk named G.

Bryant, John Emory

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B. Snowden. Snowden also kept in this book the minutes of the Republican Club of Augusta, Georgia, Mar. 25-Sept. 11, 1868.

Volume 2, Jan. 3, 1863-April 20, 1864, contains copies of official correspondence of the Camps of Instruction for Conscripts in the 8th Congressional District of Georgia. The volume contains details on conscript organization, exemptions, substitutes, health, and personnel. Macon and Decatur, Georgia, contained, respectively, Camps Cooper and Randolph

Bryant, John Emory

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for receiving these troops.

In this letter book, one year later, Bryant began his own letter book for the Freedmen's Bureau at Augusta, where he was serving under General Saxton. The correspondence, largely telegraphic, reveals the chaotic conditions among the destitute Negroes who thronged into Augusta. Bryant tried to establish a branch bureau at Hamburg, S. C., under command of Negro officers and men from the 33rd U. S. Volunteers.

Volume 3, also 1863-1864, is the letter book

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of the commandant of conscription in the 7th Congressional District of Georgia, centering in Macon and Griffin, Georgia.

In this book Bryant pasted the letters of General Rufus Saxton, 1865, and clippings from the Loyal Georgian, 1866.

Among the scrapbooks which John Emory Bryant was fond of compiling is one dated 1861-1864, containing letters and papers concerning his service in the 8th Maine Volunteers in South Carolina.

Scribbled in the first pages of this book are notes made by Bryant at a hearing on the Freedmen's Bureau in the summer of 1866 at Augusta, Georgia, where a Negro committee answered the questions of Generals Steedman, Fullerton, and Tillson.

(General Saxton was in command of the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865, when he had only two agents in Georgia. One was Bryant whose appointment is dated May 15, 1865. Bryant soon collided with the military, so that he was

Bryant, John Emory

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already fighting before General Tillson took over in September, 1865.)

The Bryant Papers contain three other scrapbooks, 1868-1894, two of which belong to Bryant and one to William A. Pledger. Both contribute details about life in Georgia during Reconstruction. Of interest are the clippings from many local Georgia newspapers. The Pledger scrapbook illustrates many phases of Negro life as well as his career.

Eight scrapbooks were compiled after 1887

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when Bryant was in New York City and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and his wife and daughter in Athens, Tenn. The Zeller scrapbooks concern Grant Memorial University, temperance, and the position of women.

Numerous account books reflect Bryant's business ventures from 1873 until 1899. Of interest is the register, 1873-1875, of the staff of the Savannah Customs House with their contributions to the Republican Party.

The printed materials include loose clippings

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which follow the pattern of Bryant's career, giving details of his work in the Freedmen's Bureau, and as a Republican leader of Georgia Negroes. After 1876 there are many clippings on the work of the Methodist Church in the South. (Scrapbooks contain many mounted clippings.)

Bryant was long involved in publishing to further his political interests; hence his papers contain valuable printed materials, some of which are rare illustrations of events during Reconstruction. The broadsides and

pamphlets that came with this collection were transferred to their respective collections in this library, but Xerox copies of them were retained with Bryant's papers.

A picture of the faculty and student body of Grant Memorial University in 1891 is with the collection.

Three histories of Reconstruction in Georgia are important guides to the papers, although each has a different viewpoint: First, Isaac Avery, History of the State of Georgia 1850-

Bryant, John Emory

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1881 (1881); second, C. Mildred Thompson, Reconstruction in Georgia (1915); and third, Allan Conway, The Reconstruction of Georgia (1966). Bentley's History of the Freedmen's Bureau (1955) and Morrow's Northern Methodism and Reconstruction (1956) are also of great value.

For the Maine background of John Emory Bryant, consult Sibley, History of the Town of Union (1851) and Whitman and True, Maine in the War for the Union (1865).

This collection was used for the following dissertation: Ruth (Currie) McDaniel, "Georgia Carpetbagger; John Emory Bryant and the Ambiguity of Reform during Reconstruction" (Thesis, Ph.D., Duke University, 1974).

See also the published book: Ruth Currie-McDaniel, Carpetbagger of Conscience: a biography of John Emory Bryant, Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1987.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Bryant, John Emory

Papers, 1865-1870

**Union, Lincoln Co., Maine, and v.p. in
Georgia**

1 Reel

Negative

**Copy of letters, 1865-1870, in this collection
in Manuscript Department.**

6-16-77

MSS.

2nd 75:D Bryant, Lawrence Chesterfield.

Papers, 1942-1977.

31 items.

University professor, minister, academic dean, and chairman of the Guidance Dept. and Director of Personnel Service at S.C. State College.

Collection contains bound volumes of letters, documents, business records, research work, financial and legal papers, writings, and various other papers of Bryant. Most correspondence dates since 1968 and is personal in nature. Some material deals with his career and the compilation of his memoirs, but his writings deal with his position at S.C. State College.

Included are the records of his

NcD 06 FEB 97 36336307 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 75:D Bryant, Lawrence Chesterfield.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

**genealogical research on lives of
African-American S.C. legislators. Dr.
Bryant graduated from Shaw University
in 1940 and received several more
advanced degrees elsewhere.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***lcs**

NcD

06 FEB 97

36336307

NDHYme

122 Bryant, Samuel S.

Poems, scrap book and notes. 1832-1836

Norfolk, Virginia

[Sentimental and religious poems in Ms., many
of which were written by Bryant, a Methodist
minister]

NOV 5 1933

M-450
3125
c

Bryant, William Cullen

Papers, 1839-1895

New York, New York

Section A

32 items

1 item added, 2-14-68

10-10-39

1 item added, 8-2-68

Recataloged, 3-18-67

Bryant, William Cullen. Papers, 1839-1895.
New York, New York

William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878) began his literary career in 1817 after a brief trial at the practice of law. He was connected with The Evening Post of New York City and wrote numerous poems which became popular during his career. His papers are a miscellaneous collection of letters and copies of his poems.

An interesting letter of Feb. 13, 1839, to Churchill Caldor Cambreleng concerns the method of settling a bankruptcy case in New York under

Bryant, William Cullen.

2

a Federal act of 1800.

On Apr. 29, 1843, Bryant wrote to William Gilmore Simms to relate the events of his vacation in St. Augustine.

In a letter of July 26, 1844, he enclosed a copy of a translation of a poem by N. Müller and recommended to George Rex Graham that John H. Bryant's poems be published in Graham's journal.

Bryant discussed William Bacon Steven's History of Georgia in a letter to Israel K. Tefft, Apr. 27, 1849.

Letters of 1858 concern his trip to Europe.

Bryant, William Cullen

3

A letter of March 2, 1859, to George Harvey also relates to his tour. Bryant discussed monetary policy and the lack of public respect for President James Buchanan.

He wrote to Julia (Ward) Howe on Nov. 21, 1864, to express his regrets that her publisher had done such a poor job of editing her poetry.

Bryant included a letter to Andrew Johnson in a letter to Lyman Trumbull, Jan. 12, 1866. It concerned his brother John, but was apparently forwarded by Trumbull to Johnson and is not included in this collection. A letter to his

Bryant, William Cullen

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brother concerns John's poetry and the treatment of mental illness.

He wrote a letter of introduction for Mrs. Candace Wheeler to George Bancroft, then ambassador to Germany (Oct. 9, 1871). Letters to Mrs. Wheeler include a response to an invitation for lunch (Mar. 9, 1875) and his assent to write a poem for a paper to be issued at a fair to be held by the Y.W.C.A. (Jan. 31, 1876). Mrs. Bryant wrote Mrs. Wheeler thanking her for her expressions of sympathy at the death of W. C. Bryant (1878).

Bryant, William Cullen

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An undated letter to Bryant from Johannes Adam Simon Oertel enclosed illustrations to accompany one of Bryant's poems. These illustrations were apparently returned to Oertel, for on the reverse side of his letter is a portion of a note to Oertel concerning a visit to his studio to view this series. The author of the fragment is unidentified. This item was added when the collection was recataloged.

Other letters include notes from Bryant to various publishers, autograph seekers, and similar miscellaneous material. There are also

Bryant, William Cullen

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signed and dated copies of several of his poems.

1 item added, 2-14-68: A letter from Bryant to S. H. Cohen, Sept. 22, 1877. Bryant discussed the similarities and differences between the words "outward" and "external".

1 item added, 8-2-68: A letter from Bryant to E. Close requesting the renewal of his church pew, Feb. 17, 1852. He also mentioned the visit of a mutual acquaintance.

D.S.
Bryarly, Samuel

(Entered in the National Union Catalog of
Manuscripts as Bryarly Family)

Papers, 1787-1884

White Post, Frederick Co., Va.

Cab. 71

(See also bound
vol. cards)

662 items
4 vols.

March 9, 1936

BRYARLY, Samuel. Letters and Papers. 1787-1884.
White Post, Frederick Co., Virginia. 662
pieces. Sketch.

Samuel Bryarly, son of Thomas Bryarly of Frederick Co., Va., was born considerably before 1792 and died in 1850, ca. May 1. His home, evidently between Millwood and White Post, villages of Frederick Co. and later Clarke Co., was known as Walnut Grove. He was married twice, the second time to Elizabeth Taliaferro Harrison, widow of Thomas Harrison of Loudon Co., Va. His children were by his first wife whose name is not given in the letters. Bryarly was more than ordinarily prosperous as a farmer, selling much

BRYARLY, Samuel.

Sketch.

(2)

wheat to the Valley Mills and perhaps also engaging in bridge building. His children were rather well educated, being taught in 1813 by Joel Oxley. Tate Bryarly was the oldest child, serving in the War of 1812. The other children were one daughter who married H. C. Dunbar; Louisa who married a Bryarly; Thomas F., Thornton, Richard S., William C. F., and Rowland.

The Bryarly family is an excellent illustration of the typical Va. family of the early 19th century in that the numerous sons went west and southwest in settling in Ohio, Tennessee, and

BRYARLY, Samuel.

Sketch.

(3)

Mississippi. Tate Bryarly settled in Clarks-ville, Tenn., and became a very prosperous merchant and bridge builder; Thomas went to Ohio, while Thornton and Rowland went to Mississippi. From this standpoint the letters are interesting and illuminating, being filled with incidents relative to conditions in the new regions.

Bryarly, Samuel

ff- 451

[Brayarly, Richard]

Arithmetic-Manuscript. 1813-1814

[White Post, Frederick Co., Va.]

SEP 24 1935

Bryarly, Samuel

L-452

[Brayarly, Rowland]

Day Book. 1814-1831

White Post, Frederick Co., Va.

SEP 24 1935

Bryarly, Samuel

L-453

[Bryarly, Rowland]

Scrap Book. 1861

[White Post, Frederick County, Va.]

Sept. 24, 1935.

Bryce, James, Viscount Bryce

Papers, 1886-1900

London, England

XVIII-E

1 item

1 item added, 3-4-68

12-13-67

2 items added, 12-5-70

Bryce, James, Viscount Bryce. Papers, 1886.
London, England

James Bryce, Viscount Bryce (1838-1922),
was a British jurist, historian, and politician.

He was under-secretary for foreign affairs
on May 25, 1886, when he stated his opinion on
the Irish Home Rule Bill.

1 item added, 3-4-68: On July 24, 1895,
Bryce commiserated with Harry Smith, Liberal
M.P. for Falkirk, over his defeat in the
parliamentary elections.

2 items added, 12-5-70: On Sept. 27, 1899,

Bryce, James, Viscount Bryce

2

Bryce wrote to Brooke Lambert, the social reformer, declining to distribute the Roan School's prizes, and commenting on the extreme High Church faction of the Church of England.

On Nov. 2, 1900, he commended Ernest Parke, presumably the London newspaper editor, for his efforts to publish an inexpensive edition of Shakespeare.

Brydges, James, Third Duke of Chandos

Papers, 1759

London, England

XVIII-E

1 item

2-7-68

*New main entry online;
Chandos, James Brydges, 3rd Duke of
1731-1789*

Brydges, James, Third Duke of Chandos. Papers, 1759. London, England

James Brydges, Third Duke of Chandos (1731-1789), was Lord of the Bedchamber (1760-1764), Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire (1763-1764, 1771-1780), and Lord Steward of the Household, 1783-1789. He was Marquis of Carnarvon until he succeeded his father as Duke of Chandos in 1771.

On Nov. 3, 1759, Carnarvon discussed the electoral situation in Hampshire where the Duke of Bolton was promoting Henry Bilson-Legge in opposition to Sir Simeon Stuart, Third Baronet Harry Paulet, later Sixth Duke of Bolton, and

Brydges, James, Third Duke of Chandos

2

Hans Stanley were also noted.

The addressee was John Stuart, Third Earl of Bute (See Collection Control File).

Bryson, Joseph Raleigh

Papers, 1946

Greenville, Greenville Co., S. C.; and
Washington, D. C.

Section A

3 items

11-30-59

Bryson, Joseph Raleigh. Papers, 1946. Greenville, Greenville Co., S. C.; and Washington, D. C. 3 items. Sketch.

On Mar. 20, 1946, Joseph Raleigh Bryson, U. S. Representative from S. C. (1939-), sent an undated letter by Bulwer-Lytton to the librarian of Congress, Dr. Luther Harris Evans, who referred it to Dr. St. George Leakin Sioussat, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts. Bulwer-Lytton's letter mentions two brands of tobacco, "Ghehillyr?," and "Latakia" (Turkish). Sioussatt writes twice to Bryson about the letter, mentioning Carl Avery Werner, who wrote Tobaccoland

Bryson, Joseph Raleigh

2

(1922); and Charles Ellsworth Gage, Director of the Tobacco Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Buchan, David Steuart Erskine, Eleventh Earl of

See Erskine, David Steuart, Eleventh Earl
Of Buchan

Buchan, Peter

Papers, 1835

Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland

XVIII-E

1 item

3-14-68

Buchan, Peter. Papers, 1835. Peterhead,
Aberdeenshire, Scotland

Peter Buchan (1790-1854), Scottish printer, publisher, and author, is remembered especially as a collector and editor of Scottish ballads.

On July 31, 1835, he wrote to Messrs. Roake and Varty, booksellers in London, and sent them a prospectus of his new book, The Parallel; Or, Whigs and Tories Contrasted in the Administration of the British Constitution. He also had ready for the press a volume of Scottish ballads that was taken from interviews and from a collection of manuscripts.

Buchan, William

Papers, 1801-1802

Edinburgh, Scotland; and London, England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

3 items

4-8-60

Buchan, William. Papers, 1801-1802. Edinburgh, Scotland; and London, England. 3 items. Sketch.

William Buchan (1729-1805), Scottish physician, was the author of the famous Domestic Medicine. A brief biographical note mentions his publications, refers to Dr. Lettsom and the Scottish Natural Philosopher Ferguson, and gives details about Dr. Buchan's books. For a picture of Dr. Buchan, see the Trent Collection Picture File.

Buchanan, Claudius

Papers, 1807

Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, England

XVIII-E

1 item

4-16-68

Buchanan, Claudius, Papers. Broxbourne,
Hertfordshire, England

Claudius Buchanan (1766-1815) was chaplain in Bengal, 1797, and vice-provost of the college at Fort William, Calcutta, during 1799-1807. He was an advocate of missions and issued translations of the Bible in various Oriental languages.

During 1806-1807 he made two significant tours into the south and west of India. He wrote from Cochin on Feb. 5, 1807, about the work on a translation of the New Testament into

Buchanan, Claudius.

2

Malayalam, Pascal and other translators, and his future travel plans. A note states that the addressee was the Rev. Dr. Kohlhof.

Buchanan, Sir George

Papers, 1863

London, England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Buchanan, Sir George. Papers, 1863. London, England. 1 item. Sketch.

Sir George Buchanan (1831-1895), foremost English sanitarian, carried out systematic inquiries into the working of the vaccination laws, the results of which were embodied in the Amending Act of 1867. His letter of 1863 is such an inquiry in the parish of Camberwell.

Buchanan, Hugh

C

Papers, 1835 (1850-60) 1861.

Newnan, Georgia

Section A

24 items

7-27-42

Buchanan, Hugh Papers, 1835 (1850-60) 1861.
Newnan, Georgia. 24 items. Sketch

Business papers, usually letters requesting legal aid from Hugh Buchanan (1823-90), lawyer, member of the Georgia legislature, 1855, 1857, and member of U. S. Congress, 1881-1885; and two personal letters from members of the family.

Buchanan, James

Papers, 1838-1860

Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pa.

See also following sketch for same name

Section A

5 items

3 items added, 5-26-49

4-3-35

1 item added, 5-14-58

Recataloged, 9-6-57

1 item added, 5-30-68

1 item added, 11-18-70

1 item added, 4-29-71

Buchanan, James

2

Papers, 1838-1860

Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Section A

3 items added, 8-14-82

4-3-35

Recataloged, 9-6-57

Buchanan, James. Papers, 1807-1860.
Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pa.

This collection consists of one land grant by Buchanan; two petitions to him; and five letters of recommendation to him.

The first item is a petition, dated Jan. 24, 1857, recommending that Col. Fayette McMullen (1805-1880), U. S. Representative from Va. (1849-1857), be appointed to a political office more remunerative than that from which McMullen is voluntarily retiring, such as the marshalcy of the D. C. (Note: McMullen actually

Buchanan, James

2

served as Governor of the Territory of Washington from 1857 to 1861.) The petition is signed by the following U. S. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates:

1. Alfred Burton Greenwood
2. John Smith Phelps
3. Daniel Boone Wright
4. Joshua Husband Jewett
5. Henry Cornelius Burnett
6. William Barksdale
7. Albert Gallatin Talbott

Buchanan, James

3

8. Thomas Ruffin, Sr.
9. Samuel Caruthers
10. William Hayden English
11. Howell Cobb
12. Mordecai Oliver
13. George Washington Jones
14. Lawrence O'Bryan Branch
15. John McQueen
16. Albert Gailton Watkins
17. George Smith Houston
18. Sampson Willis Harris

19. Thomas Green Davidson
20. James Patton Anderson
21. James William Denver
22. Peter Hansbrough Bell
23. John Kelly
24. John Vines Wright
25. Eli Sims Shorter
26. Hendley Stone Bennett
27. William Waters Boyce
28. Laurence Massillon Keitt
29. Samuel Scott Marshall

30. Thomas Lanier Clingman
31. James Stephen Green
32. Joseph Lane
33. Augustus Hall
34. John Wheeler
35. Thomas Fielder Bowie
36. John Milton Elliott
37. Henry Mower Rice
38. Richard Clauselle Puryear
39. Robert Ward Johnson
40. Thomas Jefferson Rusk

Buchanan, James

6

41. William King Sebastian

42. George Wallace Jones

The second item in the collection is a letter of recommendation by John William Henderson Underwood (1816-1888), U. S. Representative from Ga., insisting that his fellow townsman, Daniel S. Printup, of Rome, be appointed Chief Justice of the Territory of Neb. See the Daniel S. Printup Papers here.

The third item is a letter of recommenda-

Buchanan, James

7

tion by William Shepperd Ashe (1813-1862), U. S. Representative from N. C., pertaining to the appointment of a U. S. Judge for the District of N. C. Ashe states that ---- Eaton's appointment, in consequence of his strong opposition to free suffrage (the principal political issue in N. C. for several years), would not be so popular as the appointment of ---- Holmes or of Asa Biggs. (Note: Biggs was appointed.)

The fourth item is a letter of recommenda-

Buchanan, James

8

tion by John Rutherfoord for Patrick Henry Aylett (1825-1870), Richmond lawyer and editor. He is recommending him for a U. S. Attorneyship in the Eastern District of Va. See the John Rutherfoord and Patrick Henry Aylett Papers in this department.

The fifth item is a letter of recommendation by Thomas Turner Fauntleroy, recommending Aylett's appointment to the aforementioned vacancy.

The sixth item is a land grant to Solomon Bennett.

Buchanan, James

9

The seventh item is a letter of recommendation, dated Jan. 28, 1859, by Samuel Houston, urging the appointment of Gen. Wilson McCandless (of Pa.) U. S. Judge for the Western District of Pa.

The eighth item is a petition, dated Jan. 9, 1860, recommending that Richard Hawes be appointed Judge of the Court of Claims to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge ---- Blackford. The petition is signed by the following U. S. Senators and Representatives:

1. Lazarus Whitehead Powell
2. John Jordan Crittenden
3. William Emmett Simms
4. Samuel Oldham Peyton
5. Henry Cornelius Burnett
6. Laban Theodore Moore
7. William Clayton Anderson
8. Robert Mallory
9. Green Adams
10. Daniel Coleman DeJarnette
11. Roger Atkinson Pryor

12. Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett
13. William ("Extra Billy") Smith
14. Shelton Farrar Leake
15. Alexander Robinson Boteler
16. Henry Alonzo Edmundson
17. John Vines Wright
18. John White Stevenson

The sixth item in this collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

Buchanan, James

12

1 item added, 5-14-58: Photostat of a letter of 1838 from James Buchanan to Virgil Davis, concerning the elections of that year and speculations relative to the presidential election of 1844.

1 item added, 5-30-68: A letter to Buchanan from Alfred Moore Scales, Jr. (1827-1892) recommending Asa Biggs for a position as U.S. District Judge in North Carolina (Jan, 8, 1858).

1 item added, 11-18-70: A letter to

Buchanan, James

13

Buchanan from James G. Berret, Mayor of Washington, concerning the re-appointment of William Thompson as a justice of the peace for Washington (March 31, 1859).

1 item added, 4-29-71: An invitation to the inaugural ball held in Buchanan's honor on March 4, 1857.

3 items added, 8-14-82: Letter of Mar. 10, 1857, by Henry Alonzo Edmundson, recommending that F. B. Miller be retained by Buchanan as the District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia; letter from Edmundson, Albert

Buchanan, James

14

Gallatin Jenkins, and Paulus Powell, all members of the U. S. House of Representatives from Virginia, recommending that W. W. Davis be appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia; and a letter by Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, about the only exception to the general rule that salaries of U. S. officials cease with their death.

Buchanan, James

Papers, 1841-1859

Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pa.

See also preceding sketch for same name

Part of the Harry L. and Mary K. Dalton
Collection

Dalton Cab. 1

4 items

5-2-85

Buchanan, James. Papers. Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania

This collection of James Buchanan, member of Congress, diplomat, and President, consists of one letter, an 1856 pamphlet entitled, The Agitation of Slavery. Who Commenced! and Who Can End It!! Buchanan and Fillmore Compared from the Record, and two land grants bearing the proxy signature of Buchanan. The first grant was issued on Mar. 1, 1858, to John R. Mason of Limestone County, Alabama, for almost

Buchanan, James

2

two hundred acres, and the second one was issued to Andrew J. Scrivner of Copiah County, Mississippi, on Aug. 10, 1859, for nearly eighty acres.

The letter was written by Buchanan from Washington on Mar. 11, 1841, to Richard W. Lane. Buchanan expressed his disappointment that Lane's nephew had not been appointed a midshipman. He said that he thought the Congressman from Lane's district would be able to obtain the appointment. He added that his "political

Buchanan, James

3

relations towards the new administration will prevent me from asking favors from them. The present Secretary of the Navy is said to be an able & a just man."

BUCHANAN, John

Letters. 1826-1827.

C

Annapolis, Maryland

Section A

3 pieces

NOV 19 1936

Buchanan, John

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

BUCHANAN, John.	Letters.	1826-1827.
<u>Annapolis, Maryland.</u>	<u>Sketch.</u>	<u>3 pieces</u>

John Buchanan(1772-1844), was born in Prince Georges county, Maryland. He was educated at Charlotte Hall Academy, and read law in the office of Robert*White of Winchester, Va. and of John Thompson Mason of Hagerstown, Maryland. He served in the lower house of the state legislature 1797-1799. He became associate justice of the Maryland court of appeals in 1806. In 1824 he became chief justice of the appellate court

Buchanan, John.

(2)

of Maryland where he served until his death, except for the year 1837 when he went to London to negotiate the sale of state secured railroad and canal stock.

Buchanan is considered one of Maryland's greatest jurists. He sought his decisions in the analysis of social and economic factors which produced the cause rather than in the compilation of legal precedents.

Buchanan, John.

(3)

The collection contains the report card for Thomas Buchanan, then a student at Dickinson College(1825) and an estimate of the expenses for the academic year. In 1826 Dickinson honored John Buchanan by conferring upon him an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The third piece is a letter concerning Thomas, who evidently did not do well at Dickinson and transferred to Georgetown.

Buchanan, Thomas E.

(in DRA as)

D.S.

(Entered in the National Union Catalog of
Manuscripts as Buchanan Family)

Papers, 1711 (1833-1858) 1952

Williamsport, Washington Co., Maryland

8-E

648 items

11-15-54

Buchanan, Thomas E. Papers, 1711(1833-1858)1952
Williamsport, Maryland. 648 items. Sketch

Letters including family correspondence of Judge John Buchanan, Thomas E. Buchanan, Nancy Buchanan, Phillip Dandridge, S.P. Dandridge, Sarah Dandridge, Dabney Carr Harrison, Peyton Harrison, Nannie D. Thomas, and other members of the Thomas family. Included in the collection are a letter from William Tyler in 1843 to Judge John Buchanan to have the chief executive officer of Maryland bound over to keep the peace; letters from Varina Howell Jefferson Davis in 1904 concerning the death of John Taylor

Buchanan, Thomas E.

2

Wood, grandson of Zachary Taylor; and an obituary of Wood by Mrs. Davis, and an undated letter referring to Washington Irving. The collection contains assorted photographs, canceled checks, wills, deeds, etc., of the Buchanan Dandridge, and Thomas families, and one newspaper clipping scrapbook.

The letters give valuable information on plantation life and plantation management in Va. and Md.; on slavery and slave insurrections; on schools and colleges and school and college life in Va., N.J., and Mass.; on social life

Buchanan, Thomas E.

3

and customs in Md. and Va.; on the Presbyterian church in Va.; on the Whig Party in Mass.; and on opposition to secession in Va.. Among the undated papers are biographical sketches of Gen. Adam Stephen and Judge John Buchanan.

Other correspondents in this collection are: Chas. E. Dudley, Chas. J. Faulkner, Sr., Robt. M. T. Hunter, Wm. Lucas, Isaac McKim, Henry Taylor, ~~and~~ Henry St. George Tucker, and Beverley Tucker.

Buchanan Family, see Buchanan, Thomas E.

Buchez, Philippe Joseph Benjamin

Papers, 1861

Paris, France

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

BUCK, Daniel

Papers, 1849-1900

C

Spring Garden & Philadelphia, Pa.

2 boxes, X-F

385 items

2-20-51

GUIDE

Buck, Daniel. Papers, 1849-1900. Spring Garden
and Philadelphia, Pa. 385 items X-F

Business and legal papers of Buck, a cabinet maker and lumber dealer, including correspondence, deeds, bills, receipts and promissory notes.

Buck, John

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Buck, Samuel D.

Papers, ca. 1890

Winchester, Frederick Co., Va.

Cab. 40

1 item

2-21-57

GUIDE

Buck, Samuel D. Papers, ca. 1890. Winchester,
Frederick Co., Va. 1 item. Sketch

Captain Samuel D. Buck of Co. H, 13th Va. Vol. Infantry, C. S. A. Army, wrote about 1890 his reminiscences* of the Civil War, Apr. 19, 1861, through 1865. His regiment gained fame as skirmishers. He did not leave it till Mar., 1865, when it had literally been shot to pieces. Col. Ambrose Powell Hill was head of the regiment till he was made a brigadier general, and he and his men followed "Stonewall" Jackson through the famous Valley Campaign to Chancellorsville.

* Over

Buck, Samuel D.

2

Capt. Buck fought in practically every major battle but Gettysburg under Jackson and Jubal Anderson Early. He was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness and returned to service during the siege of Petersburg. He gives many details of troop movements, conduct of generals, battles, and camp life. The manuscript opens with the mobilization of the Confederate Army around Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and he comments on health conditions among the troops. Lt. Col. James Alexander Walker and Maj. James B. Terrell, also officers, later

Buck, Samuel D.

3

became Confederate generals. Buck comments on their careers, especially noting the character of A. P. Hill. Marches to Romney, W. Va., and to Winchester, Va., in 1861, bring comment on Gen. Joseph Eggleston Johnston and his opponent, Federal Gen. Robert Patterson. After the skirmish of the 5th Va. at Falling Water, the C. S. A. troops go to aid Beauregard at Manassas, the only instance Buck remembers when the soldiers were told where they were going. During the winter of 1861-62 at Camp Blair, Fairfax Court House,

Buck, Samuel D.

4

Va., the camp life of the troops and the character of A. P. Hill are described. Mar. 23, 1862, brings news of Jackson at Kernstown, Va. In April one-year Confederate enlistments expire. The C. S. A. Congress "forces" each man to stay in the army. Buck's regiment is sent by way of Swift Run Gap to the army of Jackson in the Valley. Here Buck comments on Richard S. Ewell and "Stonewall" Jackson as soldiers. The First Valley Campaign by Jackson in 1862 opens with many Confederates regarding Jackson and his audacious

Buck, Samuel D.

5

secrecy as wild and reckless. His defeat of Nathaniel Prentiss Banks is described, beginning with the Battle of New Market, May 20, 1862. Turner Ashby's cavalry plays its role, as Buck and the infantry become "foot cavalry." Casualties are described here and elsewhere throughout the manuscript whenever a battle is fought. Jackson drives to Winchester, Charlestown, and Harper's Ferry; then he retreats up the Valley between the armies of Fremont and Shields. Fighting at Harrisonburg and Cross Keys, Va., shows the high

Buck, Samuel D.

6

morale of the C. S. A. Army under Jackson. The death of Turner Ashby leading the 58th Va. Vols. is described.

Buck comments on the care of the wounded on the field by the Ambulance Corps. From the Battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862, the narrative continues to Richmond and the Seven Days Battle. The Battle at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, caused many casualties among the 13th Va. Vols. Casual mention is made of the hospital of the Univ. of Va. at Charlottesville, of Gordonsville, and Liberty Mills.

Buck, Samuel D.

7

Then the campaign of Second Bull Run opens with the Battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862. Comment on John Pope is always contemptuous. The regiment under Col. Jas. A. Walker in Gen. J. A. Early's division has a bitter fight at Cedar Mountain, where Buck praises the gallantry of the Stonewall Brigade. Buck marches with Jackson's army to the rear of Pope, commenting on army food, or lack of it. He describes the charge of Early's Brigade at 2nd Bull Run, goes on to Chantilly (Ox Hill) on Sept. 1, 1862, and then

Buck, Samuel D.

8

crosses the Potomac into Maryland to start the Antietam campaign. Maryland does not rise to greet the C. S. A. Army. Given a first lieutenant's commission while at Frederick, Md., Buck goes with Jackson to capture Harper's Ferry and then on to Antietam. There his regiment serves as "foot cavalry" with J. E. B. Stuart. The role of John Pelham's Battery, the awful fire, and the repulse of Hooker and Sumner are recorded. Heavy casualties and retreat follow. The 13th Va. helps A. P. Hill hold the ford at

Buck, Samuel D.

9

the Potomac. A description of tearing up railroads in the winter of 1862 is followed by an account of the 13th Va. at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, where A. E. Burnside and the U. S. Army attempt to bridge the Rappahannock in the face of Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade. Longstreet's Corps, J. E. B. Stuart, and Pelham's artillery, Jackson from the Valley, Lee, all play their roles. A. P. Hill's Division fights Reynolds, and Buck serves in Early's Division as they come in to re-inforce A. P. Hill. Comment

Buck, Samuel D.

10

on Hooker's reorganization of the U. S. Army is followed by the Battle of Chancellorsville, during which Early's Division remains at Fredericksburg and fights John Sedgwick and the U. S. Army. Jackson's death brings a eulogy. In June, 1863, Buck is back in the Valley, fighting under Early at the Second Battle of Winchester, Va. He thus misses the Gettysburg campaign. In the fall of 1863 he describes actions at Bristoe Station and Mine Run, Va., serving under Gen. John Pegram. He becomes a captain in March, 1864, when he

Buck, Samuel D.

11

writes a graphic description of a line of soldiers going into battle (p. 93). His 13th Va. marches against U. S. Grant in the Battle of the Wilderness, where Buck gives a vivid account of the grim battle, the dangers of a picket line, the casualties, and the confusion. Wounded, he does not rejoin his regiment till it is ordered to the Valley to serve in Early's campaign against U. S. general David Hunter. He fights a series of battles including Winchester, Berryville, Halltown, Kerneysville, Smithfield, and Fisher's Run. Describing the

Buck, Samuel D.

13

A letter of Samuel D. Buck is filed under the date of Dec. 30, 1903 in the Confederate Veterans Papers - Misc.

Buck, Samuel D.

12

Battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, he comments freely on Philip Sheridan, J. A. Early, and John B. Gordon. He returns to the lines at Petersburg, fighting at Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4, 1865. Finally he gets a transfer to the cavalry to go back to the Valley, when he learns of Lee's surrender. The narrative is enlivened by stories of soldiers and camp life, incidents in battles, and a surprising absence of bitterness.

Capt. Buck concludes with a roster of the officers and men of the 13th Va. Vols.

Buckhout, John

C

Papers. 1853-1858.

N. P.

Section A 3 pieces
(Acsessioned with Kenan material)

MAY 30 1942

Buckhout, John	Papers.	1853-1858
N. P.	3 pieces	Sketch

Three records of business transactions between the Buckhout and Hatfield families, including receipts and a promissory note. The set is of little consequence.

MAY 30 1942

Buckingham, George Nugent-Temple-Grenville,
First Marquis of

See Grenville, George Nugent-Temple-,
First Marquis of Buckingham

Buckinghamshire, Robert Hobart, Fourth Earl of

See Hobart, Robert, Fourth Earl of
Buckinghamshire

Buckland, William

Papers, 1840-1848

London, England

XVIII-E

1 item

1 item added, 2-8-68

8-1-67

Buckland, William. Papers, 1840. London, England

William Buckland (1784-1856), British geologist, did considerable work with fossils, and several of them were the subject of a letter of July 14, 1840, from Sir Richard Owen, noted physician and naturalist.

1 item added, 2-8-68: Buckland was Dean of Westminster during 1845-1856. On Jan. 31, 1848, Joseph Phillimore discussed the problem of locating records of Westminster School in order to determine whether or not John, Baron

Buckland, William

2

Hervey, and his brother Henry were students
there in the early 1700's.

Buckles, E. G.

6354-6355

TS - 15

u

Diary, 1866-1867

Berkeley Co., W. Va.

(See also bound vol. cards)

2 vols.

5-2-56

GUIDE

Buckles, E. G. Diary, 1866-1867. Berkeley
Co., W. Va. 2 vols. Sketch

This diary tells little of consequence except about Dr. Buckles' family and patients, medicine he prescribed, the weather, conditions of the roads, his activities other than visiting the sick, his own illness, and the usual neighborhood news. Occasionally he makes reference to Negroes who are working for him and his wife, and he refers to two meetings of Negroes as follows:

Jan. 28, 1866 - "Black radical Methodist meeting going on"; and,

Buckles, E. G.

2

Nov. 4, 1866 - "Black Radicals had a quarterly meeting in their niggas meeting house...."

Buckles, E. G.

S-6354
~~TS-15~~
C

Diary, 1866

Berkely Co., Va. (Now West Va.)

82pp. Calf 9 x 15 cm.

5-2-56

Buckles, E.G.

S-6355

~~TS-15~~

Diary, 1867

Berkely Co., Va. (Now West Va.)

84pp. Calf 9x15 cm.

5-2-56

M-5975
c

Buckles, Edwin G.

Commonplace Book, 1841-1848

Rose Hill, Jefferson Co., Va.

111 pp.

Boards

25 1-2 x 20 1-2 cm.

8-7-58

GUIDE

MSS.

x

Buckley, Ralph.

Correspondence, 1848-1873.

109 items.

Chiefly personal letters to Buckley and his wife Sarah in Media, Delaware County, Pa., from his relatives in Dukinfield, England and her family, the Hargreaves in Louisville, Ky., who were in the woolen mill business. While primarily relating to domestic concerns, there are also references to the social and economic conditions in England, as well as to the woolen mill business in Kentucky. Also includes a few business letters to Mr. Buckley.

English immigrant to U.S. Tin-maker, businessman.

MSS.

x

Buckley, Ralph.
Correspondence, ...

(Card 2)

1. Dukinfield (England)--Social life
and customs. 2. Family life--Kentucky.
3. British--United States. 4. Woolen
and worsted manufacture--Kentucky--
Louisville. 5. Hargreaves family.

NcD

25 JAN 93

27312119

NDHYme

MSS.

x

SHELF
LOCATION:

Sec. A

Buckmaster, George.

Account, 1769 July 16, Newport, R.I.
1 item (4 p.).

Captain of brigantine Cicero.

Records sales and disbursements for a trading vessel mostly in Georgia during February and May, 1869, and at Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, in April. Itemizes goods, customers, prices, and purchases of goods and services. Customers mentioned include Gov. James Wright of Georgia.

1. Wright, James, Sir, 1716-1785. 2. Cicero (Ship). 3. Georgia--Commerce. 4. Georgia--Governors. 5. Haiti--Commerce. 6. Rhode Island--Commerce. I. Place: Rhode Island--Newport.

NcD

28 MAR 89

19464984

NDHYme

BUCKMINISTER, Joseph

Papers, 1782

c

Boston, Mass.

Section A

1 item

2-23-51

GUIDE

BUCKMINISTER, Joseph. Papers, 1782. Boston, Mass.

Receipt signed by Joseph Buckminster, (1751-1812), Professor at Yale, 1770-1774, and Congregationalist minister.

MSS.

x

Buckner, John A.

**Accounts of Melbourne Plantation,
1867-1884.**

2 items.

**Accounts of the Melbourne Plantation,
in Arkansas, written for Buckner
stating annual expenses and proceeds
from crops. Includes records
pertaining to crops, animals, labor
salaries, and equipment repairs.
Buckner served as a captain in the 8th
Kentucky Regiment, CSA.**

MSS.

x

Buckner, John A.

**Accounts of Melbourne Plantation, ...
(Card 2)**

**1. Melbourne Plantation (Ark.). 2.
Plantations--Arkansas--History--19th
century. 3. Plantations--Arkansas--
Records and correspondence. 4.
Agricultural laborers--Arkansas. 5.
Confederate States of America. Army.
Kentucky Infantry Regiment, 8th. 6.
Agricultural wages--Arkansas.**

NcD

19 JUL 94

30789086

NDHYme

Buckner, Simon Bolivar

Papers, 1863-1914

Munfordville, Hart Co., Ky.

Section A

4 items

1 item added, 5-31-68

3-6-52

1 item added, 5-31-72

Buckner, Simon Bolivar

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Buckner, Simon B. Papers, 1833-74

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 4 1833

Sketch.

Simon Bolivar Buckner (1823-1914) was born in Hart co., Ky., the son of Aylett Hartswell and Elizabeth Ann (Morehead) Buckner. In 1844 he graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, served in the Mexican War, taught ethics and infantry tactics at West Point from 1845 to 1850, resigned from the U.S. army on Mar. 26, 1855, rose to the rank of lieut. general in the Confed. army, was governor of Ky. from 1887 to 1891, and ran for the vice-presidency on the Gold Democratic ticket

Buckner, Simon B.

2

in 1896.

The four items which constitute this collection are two letters, a clipping concerning the death of Gen. Buckner, and an autograph. The first letter is a copy of one that was written by Buckner from Knoxville on June 23, 1863 to Gen. Samuel Cooper. It contains a copy of a brief letter lost by a Federal officer which was written by a lady in Louisville, Ky. She said that many Federal troops had been moving constantly through the city during the past several days, that Gen. Burnside had been ordered to Washington since it

Buckner, Simon Bolivar

3

was threatened by the Rebels, that his campaign in Ky. had been a short one, and that a large number of ambulances had passed through on their return to Cincinnati. The second letter was written by Buckner from Alexandria, La. in Nov. 1864 to a lady cousin. He wrote facetiously about his subjugation as a married man.

1 item added, 5-31-68: A letter from Buckner to Jesse C. Green in response to a request for an autograph.

1 item added, 5-31-72: A letter written on

Buckner, Simon Bolivar

4

September 8, 1912, by Buckner declining an invitation to attend a veterans' reunion.

MSS.

2nd 77:L, 2nd 47:B

Budd, Isabelle.

Papers, 1972-1987.

ca. 450 items.

Member of the Raleigh-Durham Airport
Authority of N.C.

Collection contains reports,
correspondence, and other materials
concerning the development of Durham,
especially the East-West Freeway, its
opposition, and the development of
downtown. Other materials relate to
the American Airlines hub, parking, and
the use of taxicabs at the airport.
There are minutes, the RDUpdate
newsletter, and financial statements.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

05 MAR 97

36492146

NDHYme

Budd, Isabelle.

Papers, 1972-1983. -- ca. 200 items. (.8 lin. ft.)
Durham, Durham County, North Carolina

Shelf location: 58-B

Reports, correspondence, and other materials concerning the development of Durham, focusing especially on the East-West Freeway, opposition to it, and the development of the downtown area.

Gift, 1978-1983.

Accessioned 4-9-87

Budd, Isabelle.

Papers, 1983-1987. -- Addition, 250 items. (1.0
lin. ft.)

Wake County, North Carolina.

Shelf location: 55-F

Materials received by Budd as a member of the
Raleigh-Durham Airport Authority relating to the American
Airlines hub, parking, and the use of taxicabs at the
airport. Also includes minutes (1983-1987), RDUpdate
newsletter (1984-1986), and financial statements.

Gift, 1987.

Accessioned 9-29-87

Acc. No. 87-124

MSS.

2nd 45:A-46:A

Budd, Louis J.

Papers, 1928-1986.

424 items.

**Fulbright-Hayes lecturer at the
American Studies Research Centre,
Hyderabad, India, and Duke University
Professor of English.**

**Collection contains printed material
regarding the American Research Studies
Center, and the place of American
literature in the studies in India.**

**Some correspondence relates to the Jay
B. Hubbell Center, the Modern Language
Association of America, its American
Literature Section, the Norman Foerster
Award, and the formation and
activities of the MLA's divisions. A
1977 addition to this collection**

NcD

05 MAR 97

36492136

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 45:A-46:A

Budd, Louis J.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

added papers relating to Professor
Budd's Guest Editorship of the Vol. 2,
No. 3, Jan. 1976 issue of "Studies in
American Humor." Other additions

include letters between Budd and
Willard Thorpe; reminiscence of the
early days of the Melville Society;
correspondence with scholars asking for
reminiscences of early teachers of
American literature; clippings

concerning the Ritz Paris Hemingway
Award; correspondence pertaining to
papers for the Jay B. Hubbel Center,
MLA, and its Section; prin
articles by Budd and other

05 MAR 97 36492136 NDHyme SEE NEXT CRD

NCD

MSS.

2nd 45:A-46:A

Budd, Louis J.

**Papers, ... (Card 3)
scholars; and "Reminiscences of Jay B.
Hubbell" by Clarence Gohdes.**

**Miscellaneous items include further
correspondence, clippings, and academic
journals.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***lcs**

Budd, Louis John

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Budd, Louis John, 1921-.

Papers, 1928, 1964-1986. -- Addition, 67 items. (.5 linear ft.)

North Carolina, Durham

SEE SHELF LIST

Shelf location:

Correspondence pertaining to solicitation and acceptance of papers for the J.B. Hubbell Center, the MLA, and the American Literature Section of the MLA. Printed materials contain articles by Budd, Arlin Turner, Clarence Gohdes, and Walter Blair. The Univ. of Miss.

Budd, Louis John, 1921
Papers, 1928, 1964-1986.

(card 2)

Studies in English, N.S., Vol. 1, 1980, contains a
memoriam of Arlin Turner by Benjamin R. Fisher IV and
"Reminiscences of Jay B. Hubbell" by Clarence Gohdes.
Among the Walter Blair items is a book, Blair Through
the Ages, depicting Blair's drawings for his Christmas
cards from 1949 to 1980.

Gift, 1981, 1985, 1987

Accessioned 1-29-87

Buel, David

Papers, 1811-1814

C

Troy, New York

Section A

19 items

2-22-51

GUIDE

Buel, David. Papers, 1811-1814. Troy, N. Y.
19 items.

Sec. A

Letters of David Buel, a young attorney, to Miss Harriet Hillhouse of Montville, Conn. whom he was courting by correspondence. Full of his personal illnesses and religious beliefs. Some remarks on the war of 1812 and on William Samuel Johnson, member of the U. S. Constitutional Convention.

MSS.

Sec. A

Buffalo Bill, 1846-1917.

Papers, 1916.

2 items.

U.S. government scout and guide, and Nebraska legislator, born William Frederick Cody.

Collection consists of a letter from William Frederick Cody (Buffalo Bill) to Brother Miner concerning a visit of seventy-five "Brothers" of the National Home of Bedford, Va. to Cody. There is also an itinerary card for "Buffalo Bill (Himself) and the 101 Ranch Shows Combined."

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

1. Buffalo Bill, 1846-1917. 2.
Entertainers- -United States. 3.
Cody (Wyo.)-- History.

NcD

22 JUN 98 39330843 NDHYme

Buford, John

Papers, ¹⁷⁹⁹~~1804~~(1854-1857)1898

D. S.

Bedford Co., Va.

17-C

604 items

7-15-57

GUIDE

Buford, John. Papers, 1804(1854-1857)1898.
Bedford Co., Va. 604 items. Sketch

This collection pertains chiefly to Va. and Virginians, particularly to John Buford and his family and business associates. Among the subjects mentioned are personal and business affairs; commodity prices in Va.; clothes; hiring Negro slaves in Va.; procuring labor, supplies, and legislative appropriations for railway construction and railway construction workers (mostly hired Negro slaves) in Va.; food for railway construction workers in Va.; politics in Va.; sickness; the Va. & Tenn. R. R.

*Buying
slaves*

*naval stores
industry in
N.C.*

*↓
and
Kansas*

*new and
war
army*

Buford, John

2

Co. (letter of Apr. 29, 1856); the Orange & Alexandria R. R., Nelson Co., Va. (letter of Mar. 29, 1857); salt works (letter of Dec. 8, 1856); Saltville, Washington Co., Va.; T. R. cor K. ?; Bondurant; and land transfers in Va. and Mo.

There are some legal papers (1808-1883) of which the following two (attached to each other) seem most important: (a) specifications for Sec. 10, James River and Kanawha Canal between North River and Buchanan; and (b) additional specifications for same with a proposal

Buford, John

3

of prices for work done, signed Aug. 4, 1855,
by the contractor, John Buford.

There are many bills, receipts, and other
business papers (~~1804~~), of which a number deal
with Negro slaves. ¹⁷⁹⁹⁺

John Buford's duties as contractor required
heavy purchases of blasting powder. There are
business papers and letters about this and
other commodities in Va., including ties for
railroads and food for construction workers.

Moreover, many Negro slaves were hired for
construction work in Va.

This collection consists mostly of personal
and business letters (1830-1898) to and from

Buford, John

4

John Buford and his family and business associates.

There is a sprightly and informative letter of Tues., Jan. 15, 1848 by M. G. Clark, a lady attending Mrs. Carrington's school in Richmond, Henrico Co., Va., but not a permanent resident of that city. Various subjects, including Richmond's social and cultural life, are discussed. "...on Tuesday morning [Jan. 11, 1848]," says the correspondent, "Mrs. Carrington took us all [the students, to the [Va. state, Capitol, to witness the reception of Cole Garland (who

Buford, John

5

is just arrived from Mexico) by the members of the legislature... ." Other items mentioned are an orphan asylum; a fancy ball; Christmas presents; the school; the alleged inferiority of Richmond "gents" in beauty and intelligence; several concerts given by Herz, "the celebrated musician from Germany" (perhaps Henri Herz, 1806-1888); and an exhibition of painting. She has letters of Dec. 28, 1847 and Feb. 5, 1848 to her friend, Langhorne Scruggs, in the Langhorne Scruggs Papers, Manuscript Department, Duke University Library.

Buford, John

8

difficulties, and dangers, including "Isthmus
[of Panama] fever," encountered in his wander-
ings.

A letter of Apr. 19, 1854 discusses court-
ship.

On July 22, 1854 John T. Eubank writes to
his boyhood friend, John Buford, from McLenna
Co., Tex., where he [Eubank] is settled. His
brother, Terry, is living in Nacogdoches Co.,
Tex.; his brother, Robert A., in Cal.; and his
sister, Elizabeth, now married to a Col. F. [or T]
S. McFarland, in Newton Co., Tex. He also dis-

Buford, John

7

menting that the beauties of the "sunny isle" have long excited the cupidity and avarice of "Young America." Cuba, he affirms, would be a "garden spot" "under any other government." Having travelled in Cal., Jamaica, New Grenada, Mexico, and Cuba, Carter is prepared to live elsewhere, presumably Neb. Glowing with enthusiasm over various places, especially Cal. and San Francisco, he declares that the Pacific State is best for "go-aheaditiveness," beauty, superior advantages, etc. On the other side, the travel enthusiast admits to disadvantages,

Buford, John

6

A letter of Nov. 28, 1853 by David H. Clark to John Buford informs him of an impending sale of twenty Negroes and discusses the hiring of Negroes.

Thomas W. Leftwich's letter of Jan. 12, 1854 apologizes, in effect, for not hiring fifteen good Negro slaves for more than \$2600.

A letter of Feb. 1, 1854 states that a Negro slave boy named Washington was killed instantly by a falling tree.

D. A. Carter, a native of Va., writes a letter on Mar. 20, 1854 from Havana, Cuba, com-

Buford, John

9

cusses land prices and speculations in Tex.

A letter of Oct. 19, 1854 says, "...there has been a Baptist revival going on for upwards of three weeks. The folks are almost eat out."

A letter of Feb. 24, 1855 deals with insurance complications concerning a deceased Negro slave.

An epidemic of a disease somewhat like measles is reported in a letter of May 5, 1855.

A letter of June 1, 1855 refers to one Rosser, perhaps Thomas Lafayette Rosser.

A letter of July 10, 1855 from William Dodd

Buford, John

10

to John Buford mentions the contract of Boyd and Buford.

A letter of Aug. 19, 1855 says a great revival is now going on in the Methodist Church at Union, Va.

Letters of Mar. 3 & 6, 1856 are by T. R. [or B.?, Painter. The second letters mentions N. [?, B. Bondurant.

A letter of Mar. 29, 1856 from David W. Kyle mentions the naval stores industry in N. C. Having travelled from Va. through N. C. and S. C. to Atlanta,

Buford, John

11

Ga., where he is now, the writer, with tongue in cheek, speaks poorly of the people and places he saw, but concedes that Ga. is ahead of Va. in railroads, brandy, and cigars. Speaking seriously, says the writer, he intends to go to Tex. and inquire into the Pacific Rail Road. That Tex. "is the place to make money" the writer has "no doubt."

There is a letter of July 24, 1857 to John Buford from George W. Strickland who is settled in Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo. Strickland mentions various subjects, including politics; agri-

culture; soil; weather; crops; railroad letting, commodity prices, rising land prices, and frequent land sales in Mo.; travel in Va., Ill., Ft. Riley, Kan. Terr., other parts of Kansas, and St. Louis and other places in Mo. While he has high praise for Mo. and its environs, he speaks, too, of insufficient rain for corn and gardens and the failure of the wheat crop. "The ground is rich and loose," he writes, "the wind blew all the ground from the roots of the wheat in march all the wheat died for want of rain...." But, he maintains, thw worst land in Mo. and

Buford, John

13

thereabouts is far richer than the best in Va. Turning to politics, he writes that it seems there is a chance for another war in the Territory of Kan., that Gov. Robert Walker has gone to Lawrence "with five hundred W. S. Troups".

A letter of Jan. 20, 1863 mentions a small-pox epidemic, bronchitis, consumption, diphtheria, Confederate casualties, Thomas Jonathan Jackson, and Alexander Carrington.

A letter written from Baltimore, Md., on Tues., June 22, 1863, says Confederates are expected there, the streets are being barricaded,

Buford, John

14

and the roads leading to the city are being fortified. "On Saturday night [June 20, 1863, all the darkies were grabbed up that they could grab, and taken to work on the defences." The letter says people are afraid to come out in the streets and gives some other information about happenings in the city.

One undated letter mentions a hired male Negro slave; another, Bibles.

This collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

BUIE, Catherine Jane (McGeachy)

(Entered in the National Union Catalog of
Manuscripts as McGeachy Family)

Papers, 1819-1899

Robeson Co., N. C.

Cab. 99

7-20-57 8 items added

618 items

11-12-59 10 " added

Feb. 2, 1937

JANE

Buie, Catherine (McGeachy). Papers, 1819-1899.
Robeson Co., N. C. 636 items. Sketch.

The McGeachy family, of Scottish descent and Presbyterian faith, lived at St. Paul's, Robeson Co., N. C. Catherine ^{JANE} McGeachy evidently possessed great personal charm, for her friends were numerous and loyal. She probably attended Flora (now Flora Macdonald) College in the late fifties as letters from younger cousins describe the college in a way that seem to indicate Catherine's acquaintance with the place and persons mentioned. There are letters from friends and relatives who attended Trinity, Wofford, and

JANE

2

Buie, Catherine (McGeachy)

Davidson colleges which are interesting for they not only reveal a great deal about student life but also give the students' reactions to the political trends of the time.

The bulk of the collection is made up of war letters written to Catherine McGeachy by her brother, her cousins, the McMillans (See Alexander McMillan Papers in this department), D. A. Buie, and other friends from Robeson Co. Some of the letters are illiterate, but they give some new and interesting angles on the war, disclosing, among other things, a private soldier's

Buie, Catherine ^{JANE} (McGeachy)

3

point of view. They contain no profound discourses on political and military affairs, but they do contain observations and opinions on current events by a middle class family.

The writers were stationed in many Confederate camps from Weldon and Garysburg, N. C., down the coast through Kinston and New Bern to Forts Fisher and Caswell in the area near Wilmington. They picture camp life and troop movements of the 38th N. C. Vols., the 51st N. C. Vols. (Scotch Tigers), and the 40th N. C. Regt. (Art.) (Scotch Greys). Harships, sickness, casualties, and a number of Confed. hospitals (Charlottesville,

^{JANE}
Buie, Catherine (McGeachy)

4

Va., Smithville, N. C., the Citadel at Charleston S. C., and the General Hospital at Staunton, Va.) are described. Yellow fever in Wilmington in 1862 and blockade running into that port are subjects in the letters before 1863. Casualties from the Battle of Seven Pines, June 1, 1862, are noted. On Aug. 14, 1862, the role of Pender's brigade in the Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., is described. N. C. troops serve under Gen. Thomas L. Clingman in the action on James and Sullivan's islands in Charleston harbor in 1863. The 38th N. C. is on the Rappahannock River in Mar., 1863, with Gen. Jackson. The Union balloons are noted

^{JANE}
Buie, Catherine (McGeachy)

5

from Camp Gregg. On Aug. 2, 1863, comes a letter from the 38th N. C. at Camp Winder, Va., speaking of the disaffection in N. C. which is being promoted by Wm. W. Holden. An interesting mid-war description of Pres. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis is given. The 51st N. C. Regt. witnesses the fall of Fort Wagner, S. C. The Siege of Petersburg begins on June 17, 1864, for the 51st N. C. Troops are concentrated in the trenches, from which many letters are sent back to N. C. The fights at Chaffin's Bluff, the Darbytown Road, and Fair Oaks receive comment. Meanwhile, the 40th N. C. State Troops are at Fort Holmes

^{JANE}
Buie, Catherine (McGeachy)

6

below Wilmington, where blockade runners and the privateer Atlanta are noted on Aug. 7, 1864. By Sept. soldiers are expecting a Union attack. By Dec. the 51st N. C. Regt. is brought back to the Wilmington area under Gen. Bragg. Descriptions of the attack on Fort Fisher on Dec. 25, 1864, and its fall on Jan. 15, 1865, are given in soldiers' letters. They reflect the confusion of N. C. as Sherman advances. The soldiers retreat to Smithfield. On Mar. 27 comes a short report on the Battle of Bentonville, just before the end of the war in N. C.

Original poems by Civil War soldiers are

JANE

Buie, Catherine (McGeachy)

7

scattered through the letters. A letter of June 25, 1863, written by a Confed. cavalryman, "R. G. B.," to Mrs. Dandridge on the road to Chambersburg, Pa., has been placed in the Danske Dandridge Papers.

The letters written by the women of the family reveal some interesting facts. During the war Catherine McGeachy taught school in Bladen Co. She taught about a dozen students and received around forty dollars per month. The scarcity of pins, needles, hairpins, cloth, ribbon, etc. was extremely trying. The Yankee raids for food, the destruction of property, and

JANE

Buie, Catherine (McGeachy)

8

the fear aroused by the behavior of the freed Negro are well described by these women.

In the summer of 1866 Catherine McGeachy married Duncan A. Buie, who was evidently a merchant and farmer at Buie's Store, N. C. The problems arising from free Negro labor and financial difficulties weighed heavily on the young couple. It seems that Duncan later turned to school teaching. In 1892 Catherine was postmistress at Buie, N. C.

8 items added 7-20-57: Letter of May 18, 1862, refers to the defenses at Fort Caswell, N. C., a skirmish at Fort Fisher, and the lack

^{JANE}
Buie, Catherine^A (McGeachy)

9

of loyalty of the people of Wilmington; letter of May 31, 1862, refers to a skirmish at Fort Fisher and the capture of the ship Gordon; letter of March 31, 1863, makes slurring comments on Wilmington; and a pass for J. D. McGeachy.

10 items added 11-12-59. Two items of 1853 pertain to Alexander McInnis, who also figures in the collection of his niece, Catherine Ann Calhoun, in this dept. The only Civil War item is a personal letter of Aug. 24, 1864, from Capt. Isaac B. Grainger of the Wilmington, N. C., Q. M. Office. An undated item deals with land and estate settlements in N. C., mentioning Alexander,

Buie, Catherine Jane (McGeachy)

10

Catherine, and Duncan McInnis; Gen. William
Cowan; and Christian and Jane Colhoun.

BUIE, John

Papers, 1853-1864

Tippah County, Mississippi

c

Section A

24 items

2-22-51

GUIDE

BUIE, John. Papers, 1853-1864. Tippah County,
Mississippi. 24 items Cab. 1

Letters of John Buie, Confederate soldier, to his father, John C. Buie of Moore County, N. C. relating largely to the younger Buie's service in the Confederate army. He saw service in Mississippi, 1861-1862; on Bragg's raid into Kentucky 1862; in middle Tennessee in the fall of 1862; and back in Mississippi, 1863-1864. The letters are long and descriptive of troop movements, rumors, opinions of general officers, and commodity prices.

Buie, Mary Ann S. M.

Letters 1842-1871

Cumberland county, N. C.

Section A

OCT 25 1937

JAN 7 1938

OCT 2 1936

5 pieces

1 piece added

3 "

JUL 1 1941

GUIDE

16

"

" 7-10-45

Buie, Mary Ann S. M.
Letters 1842-1871
Cumberland county, N. C.

Sketch
26 pieces

These few letters are from Mary Ann S. M. Buie to one of her cousins. There are numerous references to deaths of soldiers.

Sixteen items (accessioned as W. J. Hawkins MSS.) added 7-10-45 are almost wholly of a family nature. Their value is reduced by the fact that there is no apparent relation or continuity between the various

items of the collection. It does appear, however, that there was some relation between the Buies, the McLeans, and the Harringtons (see John McLean Harrington MSS.) and possibly also the husband of Catherine (McGeachy) Buie (q.v.)

A letter dated Jan. 4, 1849, gives prices at which Negroes were sold and hired, and one written by Mary Ann S. M. Buie, June 27, 1865, gives a good picture of the Southerner's attitude toward Reconstruction.

Buist, Henry

Papers, 1869-1871

Charleston, S. C.

Section A

2 items

4-4-63

Buist, Henry. Papers, 1869-1871. Charleston,
S. C.

Two letters of Buist, a Charleston lawyer. In 1869 Gov. Robert Kingston Scott appoints Buist to a commercial convention to convene in Memphis. In 1871 Buist writes to Gen. Rush C. Hawkins concerning a lawsuit against a Civil War blockade runner who neglected to compensate his financial backers.

Bulkley, John Williams

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Bull, Ann, fl. 1830s.

Journal, 1833-1834. 1 item.

Shelf location: 91-056

Entries routinely mention family members and activities of herself and husband Robert. The volume also contains scattered poems and sayings, many of them religious in nature. At the end of the volume she includes a list of persons to whom letters were sent and received, their dates, and a few general remarks about them. A loose page laid into the volume lists the letters she wrote in 1827.

(continued on next card)

Bull, Ann, fl. 1830s. (card 2)

Purchase: 3/20/91

Accessioned: 4/8/91

Acc. No. 91-056

MSS.

x

Bull, Robert, Mrs.
Papers, 1827-1834.
2 items.

Wife of Robert Bull (1779-1835), a British army officer stationed at the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich. Diary (1833, Jan. 1-1834, Jan. 5) and list of correspondence (1827) documenting the domestic, social and religious life of Mrs. Bull, her family, and friends. The diary includes lists of correspondence and books read and references to a trip to the north coast of Devon, the military careers of Lt. Col. Bull and some of his family and associates, residence in the Blackheath and Charlton areas of southern London, attitudes about family and death, and son Norman

NcD 10 SEP 91 24349324 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Bull, Robert, Mrs.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Bull, a cadet at the Royal Military
Academy, Woolwich.

1. London (Eng.)--Social life and
customs. 2. Death. 3. Military wives
--England. 4. Women--Religious life.
5. Family--England. 6. Great Britain.
Army. Royal Regiment of Artillery. 7.
Reading interests--England. 8. Devon
(England)--Description and travel. 9.
Bull, Robert, 1779-1835. 10. Bull,
Norman, d. 1833. 11. Royal Military
Academy (Woolwich). 12. Genre:
Diaries.

NcD

10 SEP 91

24349324

NDHYme

Bull, William

Papers, 1770-1774

Charleston, S. C.

Section A

2 items

APR 13 '51

GUIDE

Bull, William. Papers, 1770-1774. Charleston,
S. C. 2 items. Sketch.

Petition of James Coachman, to be appointed guardian of a mulatto child, who was given her freedom by the will of Jonathan Drake, and a proclamation of Wm. Bull as lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of S. C.

Bull, William Tillinghast

Papers, 1893

New York, N. Y.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Bullitt family.

State of Kentucky. Bullitt family papers.
Genealogy. [Salt Lake City, Genealogical
Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter Day Saints, 1959?]

14 reels 35 mm. (RK 1584-1594)

Index to files on the last reel.

11-12-71

Bulloch, Archibald

C

Papers, 1776-1829

Savannah, Chatham Co., Georgia

XIII-D

6 items

1 item added, 1-2-68

1-14-57

Bulloch, Archibald. Papers, 1776-1829.
Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga. 6 items. Sketch

These Bulloch family papers begin with two warrants from Archibald Bulloch, governor of Ga. in 1776-1777. Archibald S. Bulloch, collector of the Port of Savannah, ca. 1811, has three business papers.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

1 item added, 1-2-68: A commission signed by Bulloch granting John Jones the power to administer the estate of Peter Sallens (Jan. 16, 1777). This John Jones may be the merchant

Bulloch, Archibald

2

whose papers are also in this department.

Bullock, A.. S.

See Savannah Port Papers

Bullock, Mrs. Barsha

NUCMC

Papers, 1840-1888

Enfield, Halifax Co., N. C.

XIII-C

96 items

11-29-61

(Entered in the National Union Catalog of
Manuscripts as Barsha Bullock Papers)

Bullock, Mrs. Barsha. Papers, 1840-1888.
Enfield, Halifax Co., N. C.

Mostly letters about personal affairs with a few insignificant comments about the Civil War in N. C. and Va. Mrs. Barsha Bullock figures about as prominently in the collection as anybody.

On July 25, 1861, Thomas D. "Bulluck," of the 5th Regt. of N. C. Inf. Vols., writes to his mother "Mrs Bashuva Bulluck." Judging from the contrast between the penmanship and expression in this letter and that in most of the

Bullock, Mrs. Barsha

2

others in the collection, it would appear that perhaps the son had employed someone to write for him. Somebody else in the collection refers to her as Barshaba.

A newspaper clipping of Aug. 24, 1869, discusses an alleged murder in Edgecombe Co. of a white man by four Negroes.

Bullock, John

*Online catalog: Bullock D.S.
family*

Papers, 1784-1920

Williamsboro, Vance Co., N.C.

Cab. 52

973 items and 2 vols.

3-31-43

Recatalogued, 11-18-65

(Entered in the National Union Catalog of
Manuscripts as Bullock family.)

Bullock, John. Papers, 1784-1920. Williamsboro, Vance Co., N.C.

This collection includes the papers of several generations of members of the Bullock family of southern Virginia and central North Carolina. The earliest papers are those of John and William H. Bullock. The bulk of the papers until around 1870 belongs to a second John Bullock and his wife Susan M. (Cobb) Bullock. From around 1875, the correspondence is directed principally to Judith (Watkins) Bullock, wife of Walter Bullock and daughter-

Bullock, John

2

in-law of John and Susan Bullock. This later correspondence consists of letters to Judith (Watkins) Bullock from her daughter Rebecca ("Beck") Farrar, her other children, and her many grandchildren. The last letters are to one "Buddie" and other unidentified persons.

Members of the Bullock family were linked by marriage to the Goode, Farrar, Taylor, Boyd, Hamilton, and Pearson families whose names appear frequently in the correspondence. There are numerous letters to Mrs. Sallie (Tarry)

Bullock, John

3

Harrison; but her relationship to the Bullocks can not be determined.* Since these letters were received with the Bullock papers, they have been filed with them.

A letter of Aug. 20, 1839, from John Bullock to his wife describes his efforts to raise silkworms and to manufacture silk cloth. A letter dated Apr. 26, 1858, discusses a serious dispute among the faculty and students at the University of North Carolina.

Walter Bullock served in the Confederate

*See card 8

Bullock, John

4

Army and his many letters home recount his experiences as a soldier in N.C. and Va. He discusses Gov. Zebulon Vance (June 24, 1864) * and Braxton Bragg (Feb. 18, 1864). Letters to Walter describe secessionist sentiment and racial incidents in Granville Co. after Lincoln's election (Nov. 22 and Dec. 4, 1860). There is also an undated role of the Nutbush Company, 37th Regt. of the militia.

Significant printed material includes three prices-current (Nov. 25, 1857; Dec. 4, 1858;

* missing
6/7/74

Bullock, John

5

and Mar. 2, 1861). An undated broadside, entitled "To the Churchmen ...", is addressed to the dioceses of the Southeast and discusses plans for expansion of the paper The Church Year.

Other topics discussed in the correspondence include: St. Augustine, Fla. (Dec. 31, 1892); Union Seminary, Richmond Va. (Jan. 20, 1837); religious attitudes in Tenn. (Dec. 5, 1899); criticism in N.C. of the Spanish-American War (Apr. 2 and July 7, 1898); and Shelby, N.C. (June 28, 1894).

The two volumes in this collection are diaries kept by Mrs. Susan M. (Cobb) Bullock. A small volume records her trip to the mountains of N.C. and Tenn. in 1848. A second diary, kept in one of her husband's account books, is a daily record from 1869 until early 1871. This book is a source for much of the information identifying the members of the Bullock family. Mrs. Bullock mentions the shortage of labor resulting from emancipation (Jan. 13, 1869), farming conditions, a severe drought in 1869,

Bullock, John

7

and much local news.

The Bullocks were active Presbyterians, and numerous references are made to the Nutbush Presbyterian Church, of which John Bullock was an elder, and other Presbyterian churches and meetings. Later generations of the Bullock family were Episcopalian and discuss their churches and priests in their correspondence.

Information of the Bullocks can be found in Samuel Thomas Peace's history of Vance Co., Zeb's Black Baby, Susan Bullock's diary, and an

Bullock, John

8

undated letter containing some genealogical information. A letter of Nov. 17, 1900, indicates that a member of the family was collecting the Bullock family papers, but no other mention of this collection is given.

Mrs. Sally (Tarry) Harrison was the mother of Judith (Watkins) Bullock. Sally Harrison was married three times, successively to Mr. Watkins, Charles E. Hamilton, and Mr. Harrison. Her correspondence and family information are also in the William Tarry Papers (her brother) at Duke and in the

Bullock, John

9

John Bullock and Charles E. Hamilton Papers at
the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Bulwer, Sir Henry (1801-1872)

See Bulwer, William Henry Lytton Earle,
Baron Dalling and Bulwer (1801-1872)

MSS.

x

Bulwer, James Redfoord, 1820-1899.

Papers, 1879.

109 items.

British lawyer and politician.

Primarily letters (1879, Sept.-Oct.) responding to the Bar of England's invitation to a dinner at the Middle Temple, London, Engl, on Nov. 1, 1879, in honor of Sir Evelyn Wood. Also includes printed brochures, menu, and a ticket of admission for Lady Wood. Correspondents include many members of the legal profession.

1. Wood, Evelyn, Sir, 1838-1919. 2. Lawyers--Great Britain. 3. Dinners and dining--England.

Bulwer, William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron
Dalling and Bulwer

Papers, 1850-1853

London, England

XVIII-E

23 items

11-5-33

Bulwer, William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron
Dalling and Bulwer. Papers. London, England

These letters contain both personal and diplomatic correspondence of the British minister to the United States. There is much valuable comment on the political situation in the United States, including the Compromise of 1850, slavery, the colonization of Negroes, the election of Franklin Pierce, and other matters. The letters, though few in number, are extremely valuable.

Bulwer, William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron . 2
Dalling and Bulwer

The collection consists of incoming correspondence from a variety of persons, mostly Americans. Correspondents and topics include: Congressman James Duane Doty, passage for an American ship down the St. Lawrence River, 1850; Secretary of War George Washington Crawford about Mrs. Hastings' claim, 1850; A. Barclay, the search for Sir John Franklin, 1850; Roderick W. Cameron, admission of British-built ships to American registry, 1850;

Bulwer, William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron
Dalling and Bulwer

3

William Whitlock Jr., cases sent on ship Argo, 1850; American Atlantic & Pacific Ship Canal Co., a canal across Nicaragua, 1850; Senator Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter, export of Negroes from Virginia to British West Indies, 1850 & 1851; Edmund A. Grattan, national politics, July, 1850; Joseph Livingston White, 1851; Francis Hincks of Toronto, policy to be adopted by Canada in the event of the reciprocity measure being lost in Congress, 1851;

Bulwer, William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron
Dalling and Bulwer

4

Giuseppi Fagnani, 1851; George Mollart of
Burslem, Staffordshire, arrears of wages, 1851;
John Hazlehurst Boneval Latrobe, use of his
cottage at Sulphur Springs, Va., 1851; Nathan-
iel Parker Willis, defense of a woman's repu-
tation from attacks in the press, 1851;
Alexander Vance, his poetry, 1851; J. D.
Andrews, Halifax, diplomatic matters, Secretary
of State Daniel Webster, etc., 1851; Stanley
Matthew, New York, American politics and dip-

Bulwer, William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron
Dalling and Bulwer

5

lomatic relations concerning Great Britain,
Mexico, Cuba, Kossuth, Mazzini, political sit-
uation in the South, etc., 1851; and Jenny P.
Bigelow, Gotha, a book sent her, 1853.

Bulwer-Lytton, Edward George Earle Lytton,
First Baron Lytton (1803-1873)

See Lytton, Edward George Earle Lytton
Bulwer-, First Baron Lytton (1803-1873)

MSS.

6th 24:A Bumpas, Robah Fidus.

Papers, 1926-1938.

19 items.

Greensboro, N.C. resident.

Collection contains letters and typed materials from Bumpas' efforts to reconstruct the Bumpas family genealogy. There is a volume of notes, charts and reminiscences, handwritten in a school copybook by him in 1915. The collection covers history from the early 1700s in Va. and N.C., and touches geographical areas as far west as Calif. and the Yukon.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

***lcs**

Bumpas, Robah Fidus

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

x

Bunsen, R. (Robert), 1811-1899.

Papers, 1892 and n.d.

2 items.

German chemist.

In German script.

Photocopy of an undated chemistry laboratory notebook (75 p.) reflecting Bunsen's research. Also a cartes de visite, 1892, from Heidelberg, Germany.

Copy of laboratory notebook in Duke University Chemistry Library.

1. Genre: Laboratory notebooks. 2. Chemists--Germany. 3. Chemistry--Research I. Cartes de visite.

Bunting, Jabez

Papers, 1836

London, England

XVIII-E 1 item

6-16-68

SEE ALSO FRANK BAKER COLLECTION OF WESLEYANA
AND BRITISH METHODISM

Bunting, Jabez, Papers. London, England

Jabez Bunting (1779-1858), Methodist minister, was stationed after 1833 at the denominational headquarters in London where he filled the chief posts of influence and authority.

A letter of Jan. 16, 1836, from George Grey, Under Secretary for the Colonies, concerned the use by the Wesleyan Missionary Society of a parliamentary grant for the establishment of Negro schools in the British West Indies. The views of Lord Glenelg, Colonial Secretary, were noted.

Bunting, Sarah W.

Papers, 1851-1867

Darby, Delaware Co., Pa.

Section A

8 items

8-9-82

Bunting, Sarah.

Papers, 1811-1860. -- Addition, 7 items.

Shelf location: Section A

Photocopies of 7 ALS, mostly to Sarah W. Bunting of Darby, Penn., from her uncle, Joseph D. Heacock, of Talladega, Ala. Letters concern family life but worries over disunion and expression of religious values are readily apparent.

Gift, 1986.

Accessioned 1-12-86

Bunting, Sarah W. Papers. Darby, Delaware Co.,
Penn.

This collection consists of five and a fraction letters from Dr. Joseph Davis Heacock, whose address was Weewokaville, Talladega County, Alabama, to his niece Sarah W. Bunting, a letter from him to his sister, presumably Sarah's mother, and a letter by Joseph D. Heacock's son, Dr. John William Heacock of Alpine, Talladega County, conveying the news of his father's death in 1867.

Bunting, Sarah W.

2

According to Thomas M. Owen's Dictionary of Alabama Biography, Joseph D. Heacock migrated to Alabama from Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1821 and married Rebecca M. Garner of Madison County, Alabama. They later settled in Talladega County. This, according to E. Grace Jemison, Historic Tales of Talladega, was either in 1833 or 1834. One of their sons, Robert Patrick Henry, who is mentioned in some of his father's letters, was killed as a captain in the Confederate Army.

Bunting, Sarah W.

3

The letters by Joseph D. Heacock contain information about family members, personal matters, crops and weather conditions, an Arctic expedition led by Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, slavery, and a few other subjects. His adamant defense of slavery is presented in lengthy detail and reveals his feeling that the work of the abolitionists may cause a disruption of the Union. He had become a slaveholder, and at least one of his sons also came to own slaves. The relatives in Pennsylvania to whom he was writing

Bunting, Sarah W.

4

were members of the Society of Friends. He admonishes that organization for meddling in the matter of slavery, about which they and all the abolitionists know very little, he maintains. It appears from comments in the letters that he kept in touch with a number of Northern relatives by correspondence and managed, despite their strong difference over slavery, to maintain family ties. The fact that he succeeded in doing this even through the Civil War is obvious from his son's letter in 1867. The

Bunting, Sarah W.

5

frequent mention of letters not being received that were said to have been mailed may be revealing about the quality of the postal service at least in the South before the Civil War.

In the first letter, dated Oct. 6, 1851, Joseph D. Heacock muses on a daguerreotype his niece had sent of her mother and his sister, whom he had not seen since she was a young woman. He says there are many daguerreotypists in his area and that he had long thought of learning the art but for one thing he was wait-

Bunting, Sarah W.

6

ing to see if the ability to produce colored daguerreotypes would, as was expected, develop soon. He comments on the death of his brother about whom his niece had informed him. In this letter, as in other letters, he expresses deep religious convictions, and mentions that great revivals have taken place in that part of the country. He credits the Baptists, his own faith, and Methodists principally for the revivals where thousands, among them a "good many slaves," had accepted Christ.

Bunting, Sarah W.

7

On Mar. 8, 1855, Heacock wrote a fourteen-page letter to his niece in response to her inquiry as to his opinion of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin. His view was that Mrs. Stowe had very limited knowledge of the "African character." In rationalizing about slavery at great length, Heacock compares the lot of slaves favorably in general with the lot of poor whites in the North, and in defense of overseers he states that frequently the master is the overseer, that self-interest alone dic-

Bunting, Sarah W.

8

tates concern for the physical well-being of the slave, and that authority is sometimes necessary to put down the "uproarious singing and laughter" of the slaves or to put an end to their quarreling and fighting among themselves. He questions her view of Twelve Years a Slave by the freeman Solomon Northup, reminds her that if three to four million "barbarians" were turned loose on the Southerners through emancipation that the Northerners would be out of reach of them, says he feels the frenzy of

Bunting, Sarah W.

9

opposition in the North is about to burst the Union asunder, but expresses the view that if his niece and others in the North would make a realistic examination of slavery the doctrine of abolition would evaporate. He adds that he writes more in sorrow than in anger on the subject of slavery.

In a letter of Nov. 12, 1855, Heacock tells his niece that he is glad to learn that she and a large proportion of the Society of Friends are opposed to the rash measures adopted by the

abolitionists. He explains why her suggestion that the Government purchase the slaves and dispose of them in the way that it found to be most expedient is an impractical suggestion. In reply to her report that Mrs. Lucretia Mott and other female Quaker preachers had been kindly received and well treated during their travels in the South he informs her that it was not characteristic of Southerners to insult and abuse strangers without good reason, "more especially females." Other matters dealt with in

Bunting, Sarah W.

11

this letter are his Cousin Amos's return as a member of the Second Grinnell Expedition to the Arctic region that was led by Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the death from illness of a valuable young Negro man owned by his son Robert P. H., politics, especially the decline of the American Party, and the low price of cotton. The death of Dr. Kane early in 1857 is mentioned in Heacock's letter of Apr. 1, 1857. In reporting in that letter on his daughter Agatha A. Williams and her husband, who is a cotton

commission merchant, Heacock describes briefly the work and life style of such merchants, and how cotton gins operate, their cost, and their producing capacity. In his letter of October 8, 1858, he describes the harvesting of cotton by slaves.

In writing on Oct. 13, 1867, Dr. John W. Heacock reveals his own religious faith, expresses his desire that the family ties with the Northern branch of their family continue to remain intact, comments briefly on the "oppres-

Bunting, Sarah W.

13

sion and tyranny" under which Southerners were being forced to live, and states that many farmers in that area are so dispirited over the difficulty of getting their farms cultivated, exorbitant taxes, the greatly reduced price of cotton, and the trials of using "free-Colored labour" that they have given up farming since they cannot even earn enough to cover the expenses of their farms.

Bunton, Sylvanus.

Papers, 1862

Mt. Vernon, Hillsborough Co., New Hampshire.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

Bunton, Sylvanus. Papers, 1862. Mt. Vernon,
New Hampshire. 1 item. Sketch.

Sylvanus Bunton, physician from Mt. Vernon, N. Y. , entered the Civil War in the 2nd. N. H. Volunteers, transferring to the 7th N. H. Volunteers in Sept. 1864. He served as Lt. Col. and Inspector of Hospitals, according to the letters of Assistant Surgeon Peter V. Schenck of the Medical Director's Office, Pittsburg Landing Tenn. He refers to medicines packed for Bunton, to "the Sanitariums" as a nuisance, to "nightingales" (nurses), and to hospital boats at the Landing. He hoped to go east to join Bunton.

Bunton, Sylvanus.

2

In Bunton's [?] hand is a note. "Debtor to Schenck 1 basket Campagne." This and the text of the letter are interesting in the light of notes on Bunton in the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion (II) VI, pp. 576, 744, 753, 691. (Sylvanus Bunton was placed in charge of the Confederate Prison Camp Hospital at Point Lookout, Md., where conditions in the Contagious Hospital brought an official investigation in Dec. 1863. The incompetence of the commanding officer is reported).

Peter V. Schenck remained with the Department

Bunton, Sylvanus.

3

of Missouri as assistant medical director in 1863 and as surgeon and medical director "in the Field" by Dec., 1864.

Buntyn, Elizabeth

c

Papers, 1962-1865

n. p.

Cab. 79

43 items

3-23-50

BUNTYN, Elizabeth Sketch
Letters; 1862-1865. no place
43 pieces Cabinet 24

This collection consists of personal letters written to Elizabeth Buntyn by her two brothers Morgan & Frank & by her uncle, J. M. Matthews, all of whom served in the Confederate Army. They were all apparently of some education and letters of Morgan & Frank offer an interesting contrast in that Morgan enjoyed Army life while Frank did not.

GUIDE

BUNTYN, Elizabeth

Sketch (2)

The letters discuss food, clothing, illness etc. and are of very little value. A letter dated December 24th 1864 relates the surrender of Savannah.

GUIDE

Burbridge, Stephen Gano

P. 5.

Papers, 1863 - 1865

Kentucky

XVII-B

SEE SHELF LIST

1364 items

1 item added, 4-13-74

2-23-51 (Entered in the National Union Catalog
of Manuscripts as U. S. Army.
District of Kentucky. Military
Telegrams)

Burbridge, Stephen Gano. Papers. Kentucky

Military telegrams which passed through the office of Major General S. G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, who had command of the District of Kentucky, Feb.-Dec., 1864. The telegrams deal with every phase of military life and also contain a great deal on civil administration in Kentucky. There is much on troop movements since Kentucky was a shipping point for reenforcements for the troops under Sherman in the Atlanta Campaign.

Burbridge, Stephen Gano

2

There is also considerable material on Morgan's raid into Kentucky, June, 1864.* Nathan Bedford Forrest's name crops up almost daily.

1 item added, 4-13-74: Map by B. J. Williams showing the location of the 10th Div., 13th Artillery Corps at the Siege of Vicksburg in June, 1863. Williams, of the 96th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was then at the headquarters of General Stephen G. Burbridge. Inserted in the lower left side of the map is the statement that this is one of three copies made for General U. S. Grant at his request.

* 3-83, No telegrams dated June 1864,
are in the collection.

Burch, Lizzie F.

Papers, 1896-1899

Durham, Durham Co., N.C.

SEE SHELF LIST

54 items

5-28-82

Burch, Lizzie F. Papers. Durham, Durham Co.,
N.C.

Lizzie F. Burch entered Trinity College in 1896 as a freshman. The Trinity College Bulletin lists her as a regular student through her junior year, but she is listed as a special student for 1899-1900.

The collection consists of themes Miss Burch wrote as a sophomore, junior, and senior for English courses. Three of the themes describe certain aspects of Trinity College, and one argues that lynching is unjustifiable.

Burch, Lizzie F.

2

Papers that appear to be articles include one on child labor in North Carolina and one on the moral effects of a shorter working day. For the paper on child labor the author collected opinions from a number of people, including mill executives in North Carolina and educator Charles Duncan McIver.

The several college notebooks of Lizzie Burch are as follows: Five for English courses, one of which is identified as being William P. Few's course; one is for a social science course one for an economy course taught by Jerome Dowd;

Burch, Lizzie F.

3

at least one for a history course; one written in fine German script; one for psychology; possibly two for a Latin course; and possibly one for a sociology course.

Two memorandum books list school expenses and Miss Burch's schedule for a year.

BURDICK, Usher Lloyd

C

Letters 1937

Washington D.C.

Section A 7 pieces

JUN 14 1939

BURDICK, Usher Lloyd
Washington D.C.

Letters 1937
Sketch

Usher L. Burdick born in Minnesota in 1879 has held numerous important offices in the government of North Dakota, including the governorship, and has been elected to the House of Representatives. These letters concern the origin and nature of a \$2 note issued by the Bank of Mecklenburg and now filed with ⁱⁿ Confederate money, ~~Cabinate 10.~~

JUN 14 1936

Burdon, Edward Russell

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Burgess, Hiram

F- 455 c

Account Book, 1853-1874

Grant County, West Virginia

84 pp.

Boards

39 x 15 cm.

12-9-46

Recataloged, 1-10-78

Burgess, Hiram. Account Book, 1853-1874. Grant
County, West Virginia

The Account Book, 1853-1874, contains the accounts of a distiller and farmer. Considerable sales of whiskey were recorded. There are also entries for agricultural laborers.

Burgess, James

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Burghclere of Walden, Herbert Coulstoun
Gardner, First Baron

See Gardner, Herbert Coulstoun, First Baron
Burghclere of Walden

Manuscript

Burgon, John William, 1813-1888, comp.

FILM

... Index of texts of the New Testament
quoted, or referred to, by the Greek and
Latin Fathers ... Vol. I, Eusebian Canons
ff. 11-30; ... Eusebius, ff. 258-348.
1 reel.

Compiled by, or under the direction of
John William Burgon, D.D., Dean of Chi-
chester.

Catalogue of additions to the MSS in
the British Museum ... 1888-1893. p.19,
entry 33,421.

Negative. Filmed by Brit. Mus.

12-18-52

Burke, E. A.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

2nd 93:F Burke, Kenneth, 1897-

Papers, 1961.

4 items.

Professor from Andover, N.J.

Collection contains manuscripts of Burke's writings. These include The Rhetoric of Religion, Studies in Logology; The First Three Chapters of Genesis; Poetics, Dramatistically Considered; and Verbal Action in St. Augustine's Confessions.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

***lcs**

Burke, Kenneth Duva

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Burke, Martha J. (Trist)

Papers, 1887

Alexandria, Va.

Section A

1 item

11-12-57

GUIDE

Burke, Martha J. (Trist). Papers, 1887. Alexandria, Va. 1 item. Sketch

This collection consists of one personal letter of 1887 by Martha J. (Trist) Burke, wife of John W. Burke, daughter of Nicholas Philip Trist (1800-1874), granddaughter of Thomas Mann Randolph (1768-1828) and Martha (Jefferson) Randolph. Mrs. Burke states in her letter that she is sending the addressee, Jesse C. Green, the following manuscripts: a) back of letter from Thomas Jefferson to Martha (Jefferson) Randolph; b) back of letter from James Madison to Nicholas Philip Trist; c) copy of letter from James Madison made by [redacted] Trist; and d) a

Burke, Martha J. (Trist)

2

note from Thomas Mann Randolph to Mary Jefferson
Randolph.

MSS.

2nd 54:D Burke, Sonny, 1914-

Papers, 1949-1951 and n.d. -- [195-?]
87 items.

Big band arrangements (chiefly for 2
alto saxophones/clarinets, tenor
saxophone, baritone saxophone, 4
trumpets and 4 trombones).

Big band leader and arranger during
the 1940's and 1950's.

Summary: The Sonny Burke Collection
(chiefly undated, but some dated
between Nov., 1949 and June, 1951) has
as its focal point 76 arrangements of
popular music for big band. These
charts were used by Burke's bands
during the 1940's-1950's for
performances in the United States
and Mexico. Most of the
arrangements are by Sonny Burke,

NcD 07 AUG 96 35199576 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 54:D Burke, Sonny, 1914-

Papers, ... [195-?] (Card 2)
but other composers/arrangers include:
Frank Erickson, Hal Schaefer, Stan
Kenton, John Valentine Eppel, Laurindo
Almeida, and Ray Conniff. Some of the
arrangements were made for recordings
on the Decca Records label.

Available on the Internet; Duke
University Library Web site ([http://
www.lib.duke.edu/music/burketp.htm](http://www.lib.duke.edu/music/burketp.htm))

Photocopying restricted.

* ljs

Inventory/index in the collection.

1. Burke, Sonny, 1914- 2. Big
band music. 3. Big bands--United
States. 4. J Jazz musicians. 5.
Jazz--1941-19 50. 6. Jazz--1951-
1960. 7. Dec ca Records (Firm).

NcD

07 AUG 96

35199576

NDHYme

FILM

Manuscript

Burke, Thomas

Thomas Burke papers. 1780-1782

U.N.C. neg.

Burke, Thomas

Papers, 1776-1782

C

Hillsborough, N. C.

Section A

2 items

AUG 10 49

GUIDE

Burke, Thomas. Papers, 1776-1782. Hillsborough, N.C. 2 items. Sketch. 1

Letters by Thomas Burke (c1747-1783). One was written in June, 1776 to Richard Henry Lee regarding information about the movement of Va. Tories. In this letter, he expresses regret that private affairs have prevented his volunteering under Lee's command.

The second of these letters was written in April, 1782 and may have been addressed to Edmund Pendleton. In it Burke complains of the

Burke, Thomas. Papers, 1776-1782. Sketch. 2
neglect which he feels he has suffered at the
hands of the governor of N. C. The previous
year he had been captured and imprisoned by
the British.

For a sketch of Thomas Burke see the
Dictionary of American Biography.

Burke, Thomas T.

Papers, 1863-1917

Chatham Co., N. C.

Section A

17 items

3-2-60

Burke, Thomas T. Papers, 1863-1917. Chatham Co., N. C. 17 items. Sketch.

Personal correspondence of Thomas T. Burke and family, and their cousins, the Collins and Freeman families of Ross Co., Ohio. A Feb. 9, 1863, letter from John J. Burke to his son, Thomas T. Burke tells of smallpox in Chatham Co., N. C., and gives information on commodity prices there. An April 8, 1863, letter of William Lindsay Burke, on duty at Charleston, S. C., to his mother, Mrs. John J. Burke, mentions a Union attack on Fort Sumter from 2-5 p.m. April 7, 1863, in which the Confederates claimed a Union

Burke, Thomas T.

2

ship was sunk. William writes to his brother Thomas T. Burke on April 18, 1863, complaining about the rations at his Charleston post. James H. Freeman writes to an unnamed correspondent on May 27, 1866, giving wages and prices in the Ross Co. Ohio area. Celia C. Freeman's letters of May 11, 1866, and June 9, 1867, to an unnamed correspondent give historical data on the Freeman family and information on commodity prices in Ohio. Roy Palmer writes J. W. Burke on May 17, 1917, giving an extensive genealogy of the Burke and Freeman families.

Burkett, H L

C

Letters, Papers and Diary. 1862 - 1872.

Waynesboro, Tennessee.

Section A 8 pieces.

JUL 14 1941

BURKETT, H L Letters, Papers & Diary 1862
Waynesboro, Tenn. 8 pieces. Sketch 1872

Burkett was a planter and slaveholder in central Tennessee. He probably also had mercantile interests. One of the items is a brief diary kept throughout 1862. In it he comments on the weather, crops, enlistment of troops on both sides, the coming of the Union army, the taking of provisions by the army, and personal affairs. Other items show that after the war Burkett moved to Chickasaw Co., Miss. where in 1867 he was

BURKETT, H
Sketch (2)

L. Letters, Papers & Diary

registered as a legal voter. He probably engaged in mercantile business there. The last item, a small broadsheet, announces that he will speak on Waynesboro "fifty years ago" Burkett supported the Confederacy, but had probably been a Know-~~Nothing~~ previously.

Burkhart, Charles H.

Papers, 1845-1848

Frederick, Md.

Section A

7 items

9-2-82

Burkhart, Charles H. Papers. Frederick, Md.

Letters of John L. Burkhart to his brother Charles H. Burkhart of Frederick, Maryland, and one letter to Albert Burkhart of the same town who may have been the son of Charles. The Baltimore firm in which Charles was employed appears to have been perhaps a wholesale business. After receiving an offer from another firm he was taken into the business as a partner in 1847 on what he regarded as very favorable terms. The parents and a brother of John

Burkhart, Charles H.

2

and Charles lived in East Tennessee, and John writes of visiting there. In two letters John, a bachelor, reveals his skepticism about marriage. He was a Presbyterian and, like his father, a Whig in politics. On Oct. 20, 1845, he wrote about the New School Virginia Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States meeting in Baltimore. He reported on Aug. 14, 1847, Henry Clay's visit to Baltimore the previous evening.

L-456

96 Burkhead, L. S.

Sermon book. 1852-1865

Plymouth, North Carolina

NOV 5 1933

[Copies of sermons of a *Methodist* ~~Baptist~~ minister.]

Burlingame, Anson

Papers, 1859

Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass.

Section A

1 item

6-15-73

Burlingame, Anson. Papers. Boston, Suffolk
County, Massachusetts

Anson Burlingame (1820-1870), diplomat and congressman, was born in New Berlin, New York, the son of Joel and Freelove (Angell) Burlingame. After graduation from the University of Michigan in 1841 and Harvard Law School in 1846, he settled in Boston. He married Jane Livermore in 1847, and they had three children. In that same year he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. Burlingame

Burlingame, Anson

2

had a distinguished career in public service including membership in the Massachusetts Senate in 1852, in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1853, and in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1855 to 1861. From 1861 to 1867 he served as U.S. Minister to China and for two years following his appointment in 1868 was special minister to foreign powers for the Chinese government. He died in St. Petersburg, Russia.

The letter was written to Burlingame by

Burlingame, Anson

3

Hardie Hogan Helper from a prison in Salisbury, N. C. He discussed his financial problems, and related that he had been jailed unjustly because of allegations that he had "been circulating his brother's work on slavery." This was probably a reference to Impending Crisis of the South (1857) by Hinton Rowan Helper.

Burlington Industries Corporation

See Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company
(Absorbed by Burlington Industries in
1955)

Burlington Industries Corporation

See Grabur Silk Mills, Inc. (Absorbed by
Burlington Industries in 1948).

Burlington Mills Corporation

See May McEwen Kaiser Company, Inc.
(Absorbed by Burlington Mills in 1948)

Burlington Industries Corporation

See Mooresville Mills (Absorbed by Burlington Industries in 1955)

Burlington Industries Corporation

See Vamoco Mills Company (Absorbed by
Burlington Industries in 1942)

Burn, Sir Richard

Papers, 1926-1935

Oxford, Oxfordshire, England

XVIII-E

4 items

3-9-65

Burn, Sir Richard. Papers, 1926-1935.
Oxford, Oxfordshire, England

Sir Richard Burn (1871-1947) entered the Indian Civil Service in 1891 after completing his education at Oxford. His official career included the following positions: under secretary to the government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 1897; superintendent of the census, and subsequently of the gazetteer, 1900; editor of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1905; secretary to the government, 1910; chief secretary, 1912; commissioner, 1918; member of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, 1922; and acting

Burn, Sir Richard

2

finance member, 1926. He retired in 1927.

The library acquired these manuscripts with some official documents of the United Provinces concerning the Tenancy Acts. Several of the pamphlets had Sir Richard Burn's name on them. One of the letters is addressed to "Sir Richard," and the other concerns the Tenancy Act. The Report of the Agra Tenancy Act Committee of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh of 1924 lists Burn as a member of the committee.

On Aug. 12, 1928, Mr. Gokul Chand, the revenue agent at Kasia, Gorakhpur, United Provinces, explained how several parts of

Burn, Sir Richard

3

the Tenancy Act operated to the detriment of the tenants, and he also discussed the education of his grandson who was destined for government service.

On May 17, 1935, Sir Sita Ram, President of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, wrote from Lucknow. He commented on the Congress Party's majorities in the legislature and the position of the Speaker who wished to take part in politics, a departure from British parliamentary practice. He also commented on the swearing in of the acting governor; Congress Party ministers were

Burn, Sir Richard

4

present for the first time at a Government House ceremonial. Sir Sita Ram also noted some inadequacy in the draft Tenancy Bill. Enclosed in the letter was a clipping in which Owen Clough, South Africa's official representative in Britain, opposed the proposal to contest the Speaker's seat at the next general election. He feared that the loss of continuity in the office of Speaker in the British House of Commons would involve that office in politics. He discussed the history of this question in several colonial parliaments, especially those of South Africa with which he was familiar.

Burnett, George

Papers, 1810

London, England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Burnham, Anna

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Treasure Room

M-458
✓

S Burnham, Annie

Autograph Album, 1871 - 1872

State Female College, Memphis Tenn.

35 pp.

Boards 21x17 cm.

BURNHAM, Augusta A. and Elethine

Papers, 1841-1854

Lowell and Littleton, Mass.

c

Section A

34 items

2-22-51

GUIDE

Burnham, Augusta A. and Elethine. Lowell and
Littleton, Mass. 1841-1854. 34 items Cab. 1

Intra-family correspondence centering largely around Augusta A. and Elethine Burnham and containing information on Lowell Institute, the mills of that town and rural life in New Hampshire.

Treasure Room

Burnham, H. B.

Docket Book and Index to Letter Books.
1864-1870.

Richmond, Virginia

2 vols.

[See following cards for separate volumes]

AUG 1 1941

459
1
460

Treasure Room

Burnham, H. B.

F-459

U

Docket Book, 1867 - 1870

Richmond, Va.

38 pp.

Boards 38x25 cm.

JUL 2 1941

Treasure Room

F-460

Burnham, H. B.

✓

Index to Letter Books, 1864 - 1867

[Richmond, Va.]

46 pp.

Boards 40x26 cm.

JUL 2 1941

Burnham, Walter

Papers, 1882

Lowell, Mass.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Treasure Room

M-461

5 Burns, A[rchibald] W.

Journal (Mexican War). 1846-1847.

[N. J.]

30 pp. Leather. 21 x 15 cm.

AUG 3 0 1940

Burns, Archibald W.

116

Burns was appointed Additional Paymaster, U. S. Volunteers, July 2, 1846; accepted the appointment on July 4, 1846; and was honorably discharged April 1, 1849. His signature and identity were verified by the War Department (letter in Collection Control File).

MSS.

2nd 90:F Box 3

Burns, Robert, 1759-1796.

Letter, n.d.

2 items.

Scottish poet.

Letter from Burns to an unnamed friend in Edinburgh thanking him for the gift of a set of the writings of Edmund Spenser. Burns closed the letter with a stanza of poetry. Transcription of the letter is included. Part of the Harry L. and Mary K. Dalton Collection.

***mjd**

**1. Burns, Robert, 1759-1796--
Correspondence..**

Burns, Wesley

Daybook, 1848-1851

Recataloged as:

Headen, Isaac Brooks, Papers

Account Book, 1848-1855

Burr, Aaron

Papers, 1793

New York, N. Y.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

Burr, Aaron. Papers, 1793. New York, N. Y.
1 item. Sketch.

Aaron Burr (1756-1836), American politician and lawyer, writes to his wife, Theodosia (Prevost) Burr, on the use of hemlock, a remedy prescribed by Dr. Benjamin Rush.

Burr, L. A.

Daybook, 1855-1858

Recataloged as:

Barr, L. A., Papers

Daybook, 1855-1858

BURR, William Henry

Papers, 1897

C

Washington, D. C.

Section A

1 item

2-22-51

GUIDE

Burr, William Henry. Papers, 1897. Washington,
D. C. 1 item Cab. 1

A.L.S. of Burr, American author to James B.
Elliott, 1897, March 10, relating to Thomas
Paine. (Removed from Burr's Thomas Paine; Was
he Junius?)

Burrington, George

Papers, 1723-1732

London, England

18-E

4 items

9-14-71

Burrington, George. Papers. London, England

George Burrington (ca. 1680-1759) was colonial governor of North Carolina during 1724-1725 and 1731-1734.

His first administration was under the government of the Lords Proprietors. There is a copy (14 pp.) of their instructions of June 3, 1723. Another set of undated instructions (23 pp.) appears to date from the same time; they are Burrington's orders to enforce the laws relating to trade and navigation. Neither

Burrington, George

2

of these documents is published in The Colonial Records of North Carolina.

Two of Burrington's letters are addressed to an influential friend in England, a Mr. Knight. On July 1, 1731, the Governor discussed former Gov. Sir Richard Everard, the Assembly and the Council, the public's antipathy to the systems for quit-rents and the acquisition of land, his friends on the Board of Trade, and his enemies, Nathaniel Rice, John Montgomery, William Smith, and Martin Bladen. On Feb. 27,

Burrington, George

3

1732, Burrington wrote about his conduct of the public business, Martin Bladen, and his friends on the Board of Trade.

BURROUGHS, Benjamin

C

Letters and Papers, 1809-1847

Savannah, Georgia

Section A

7 items

2 items add. 9-4-56

July 14, 1941

BURROUGHS, Benjamin. Letters and Papers. 1809
Savannah, Ga. Sketch pieces 1847

Burroughs was probably a planter on the Georgia coast. Some of the items refer to the sale of carriage horses. One is a statement by John George (probably an overseer) of furniture tools, livestock, slaves and improvements at Cold Spring plantation. He mentions the cost of having land cleared and fenced with rail fence. The last item is a letter written by Theodore S. Fay from Berlin (Prussia) commenting on his travels in Europe and his preference for a quiet life at home.

Burroughs, Benjamin

2.

2 items added, 9-4-56. These items are a bill of sale for some negroes bought in 1812 by Benjamin Burroughs, and a social letter of Jan. 3, 1845.

Burroughs, David

Papers, 1814-1818

Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y.

Section A

5 items

3-7-57

GUIDE

Burroughs, David. Papers, 1814-1818. Phelps,
Ontario Co., N. Y. 5 items. Sketch

These business papers of David Burroughs concern bonds for debts, apprenticeship papers, and a land deed from the town of Phelps, N. Y.

Burroughs, John

Papers, n.d.

West Park, Ulster Co., N.Y.

Section A

1 item

3 items added, 3-6-73

10-12-48

Burroughs, John

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Burroughs, John. Papers. West Park,
Ulster County, New York

John Burroughs (1837-1921), the naturalist and author, was born in Roxbury, New York. His educational background included graduate degrees from Yale and Colgate Universities. At the age of twenty he married Ursula North. He not only taught school for eight years, but he also was a treasury clerk and then a national bank examiner during the years 1864 to 1884. After 1874, he lived on a farm and

Burroughs, John

2

spent much of his time in writing and cultivating fruit trees. One of his close friends was Walt Whitman. The works of Burroughs include Winter Sunshine and Literary Values. There is a more complete biography of him in the Dictionary of American Biography (Vol. III, pp. 330-334).

The items consist of an autograph copy signed in pencil of notes for "The Friendly Rocks," and a letter, poem, and photograph. Burroughs wrote to Miss Mary Hoyt Freligh on

Burroughs, John

3

May 28, _____, concerning his friend, William Vanamee. The poem is "Waiting," which, according to the Dictionary of American Biography, was printed in Knickerbocker's in 1863, and subsequently reprinted frequently in later years. Included also is a large black and white photograph of Burroughs.

M-462

81 Burroughs, John

Guardian and Administration book.
1855-~~1887~~ 1885.

Jefferson County, Arkansas

NOV 5 1933

[Accounts of estates of six persons for which
Burroughs was apparently administrator.]

BURROUGHS, Richard D.

Letters and Papers, 180~~1~~²-1889.

D. S.

Upper Marlborough, Prince Georges County,
Maryland.

5 boxes Cab. 65

2144 pieces

MAR 31 1943

GUIDE

BURROUGHS, Richard D. Letters & Papers 1807-89
Prince Georges County, Md. 2144 items

These are the personal and business letters and papers of Richard D. Burroughs, tavern keeper and planter, and of his son, John William, also a planter, of Prince Georges County, Md. Among the early items are a number of papers connected with Richard Burroughs' administration of the estate of his deceased aunt, Judith Davis, whose brother Richard Davis, operated a store in Georgetown, D. C. and wrote often to Richard Burroughs requesting financial assistance. The most com-

BURROUGHS, Richard D. -2-

plete and continuous series of letters are those from John William to his father, written while the former was in Georgetown College, Georgetown, D.C. and in the College of St. James, Hagerstown, Md, 1843-45 and 1845-48 respectively. There are letters in the 1850's from Richard to his wife while he was at the springs in Virginia for his health. The bulk of the collection consists of personal, household, and agricultural accounts, and statements and letters to Richard and John from various commission merchants in Baltimore

BURROUGHS, Richard D. -3-

~~AND~~ Georgetown, notably Thompson and Spalding in Baltimore. There are no letters in the collection for the war years. If John William Burroughs was in the war there is no indication of it.

5987-5989
←

Burroughs, Mrs. Valeria G.

Album, 1830; Commonplace Books, 1831-1872

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

8-8-58

3 vols.

GUIDE

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Burroughs, Mrs. Valeria G. Album and Common-
place Books, 1830-1872. Savannah, Ga. 3 vols.

The album contains copies of a few poems.

The commonplace book of 1831-1841 also contains copies of poems as well as religious comments, with references to family deaths.

In the commonplace book of 1844-1872 are minutes, correspondence, and the constitution of the Female Seamen's Friend Society of Savannah, Ga., from its organization in 1844 until 1861. After 1866 it includes household accounts, lists, and recipes.

M-5987

Burroughs, Mrs. Valeria G.

Album, 1830

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

12 pp. Leather 22 1-2 x 19 1-2 cm.

8-8-58

GUIDE

M-5988

Burroughs, Mrs. Valeria G.

. Commonplace Book, 1831-1841

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

75 pp. Leather 23 1-2 x 19 1-2 cm.

8-8-58

GUIDE

M-5989

Burroughs, Mrs. Valeria G.

Commonplace Book, 1844-1872

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

206 pp.

Boards

20 x 15 3-4 cm.

8-8-58

GUIDE

NUCMC

Burroughs, William Berrien

Papers, 1872-1938

Brunswick, Glynn Co., Ga.

Cab. 44

56 items
384 items added, 1-3-57

Burroughs, William Berrien. Papers, 1872-1938.
Brunswick, Glynn Co., Ga. 440 items. Sketch

To the original 56 items, 384 items were added 1-3-57 from the Marmaduke Floyd Collection

The papers of genealogist and local historian Wm. B. Burroughs include letters, receipts, bills, accounts, and clippings. A physician and rice planter who lived at Refuge Plantation, near Waynesville, Camden County, Ga., he was Glynn County School Commissioner ca. 1899. His interest in his later papers centers on early Ga. history, and he gives genealogical data on the Berrien and Burroughs families, 1907. The

Burroughs, William Berrien.

2

Stewart family of Ga. is reviewed by Mrs. Annie Karow in an undated letter, ca. 1910, and a clipping dated May 1, 1910. The Millledges of Ga. are described in an undated clipping.

Burrow, Elizabeth

Papers, 1842-1928

Thomasville, Davidson Co., N.C.

Section A

38 items and 1 vol.

11-30-61

Burrow, Elizabeth. Papers, 1842-1928.

Thomasville, Davidson Co., N.C.

This collection consists of the miscellaneous papers of Mrs. Henry Burrow. There are several letters from Henry Burrow to his wife Elizabeth before his death in the Civil War, an advertising booklet published by the Ford Motor Company (1912), several obituaries of Thomasville citizens, and a copy of The Chairmaker (June, 1924).

Burrows, H. Lansing

463
SS-9

Commonplace Book, 1856-1865

Richmond, Va.

90 pp.

Boards

31 x 19 cm.

Originally this volume contained manuscript copies of the Weekly Herald of Richmond, edited by H. Lansing Burrows, at least between 1856 and 1857. Superimposed upon many pages of the Herald are clippings about Richmond, 1863-1865.

8-9-46

Recataloged, 1-5-71

Burrows, James A.

Letters: 1861-1869

North Carolina

C

Section A

40 pieces

MAR

1942

Burrows, James A.	Letters	1861-1869
North Carolina	Sketch	40 pieces

Uninteresting letters of a Confederate soldier, James A. Burrows, to his brother, Frank Burrows.

Burrows and Regan

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
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RECORDS.

Burt, Armistead

Papers, 1759 - 1933

Abbeville, Abbeville Co., S.C.

Cab. 33

3075 items

2522 items

42 items added, 3-25-34

2 items added, 4-20-40

15 items added, 9-9-66

19 items added, 3-24-67

BURT, Armistead. Letters and Papers. ¹⁷⁵⁹~~1825~~-1896
Abbeville, S. C. Sketch.

Armistead Burt (1802-1882) was born of revolutionary stock in Edgefield Co., S. C., studied law in Pendleton; then moved to Abbeville Court House which remained his residence throughout life. In 1828 he married Martha Catherine Calhoun, the eldest daughter of William ("Cotton Billy") Calhoun, brother of John C. Calhoun. From 1843 to 1853 Burt was a member of the lower house of the national Congress. Previous to that he had been a member of the state legislature, and of the Nullification Convention.

Burt, Armistead.

Sketch

(2)

Throughout his life Burt carried on an extensive correspondence with prominent South Carolina politicians. While he did not see active service during the Civil War, Burt did perform the unselfish duty of managing the affairs of estate, etc. for those who were at the "front." It is interesting to note that the last meeting of the Confederate cabinet was held at the home of Burt in April, 1865. The collection is exceedingly rich in matters political during that decade of crises, 1850-1860; and the period of Calhoun leadership, 1832-1848. Letter of Sept. 4. 1830 is from the FREE TRADE AND STATE RIGHTS PARTY.

Burt, Armistead

(3)

3-3-52. Sometime in the past a number of letters from John C. Calhoun to Burt were transferred from this collection to the John C. Calhoun Papers, and several letters from Thomas G. Clemson to Burt were added to the Thomas G. Clemson Papers.

15 items added, 9-9-66: Letters to Burt from Robert Barnwell Rhett, Alfred Moore Rhett and Benjamin Rhett. In the letters from 1844 to 1846, R.B. Rhett discussed national and state politics. Rhett affirmed his seces-

Burt, Armistead

4

sionist position and sought Burt's support.

The letters written in 1855 and 1856 are concerned with the settlement of John Bull's estate, while letters dated Apr. 3, 1868 and Feb. 4, 1869, reveal the financial difficulties of the Charleston Mercury, edited by R.B. Rhett, Jr., and the economic conditions prevailing in the S.C. low country. Correspondence of 1868, 1870, and 1871 indicates the extent to which the Rhett family finances had been reduced.

Burt, Armistead

5

These items were transferred from the Robert Barnwell Rhett collection when it was recataloged.

19 items added, 3-24-67 (transferred from Thomas Green Clemson MSS.): 18 letters to Burt from Thomas Green Clemson and one from Gideon Lee, Clemson's son-in-law. Letters of 1872, 1873, and Oct. 17 and Nov. 24, 1878, concern the settlement of the Calhoun estate. Burt was Clemson's attorney and assisted him in restoring his depleted finances. A letter of Nov. 16, 1873, notes the economic hardships experienced

Burt, Armistead

6

in upper South Carolina.

Wade Hampton III is the subject of several letters. Clemson expressed his support for Hampton in a letter dated Nov. 10, 1876. He criticized the dishonesty pervading much of the state's public affairs in this and several other letters (1877-1880).

He was appointed an honorary commissioner to represent the U.S. at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, but wrote Burt on Mar. 5, 1878, that he could not attend unless his expenses were paid. He also noted that he had committed himself to

Burt, Armistead

7

appear in court in a case involving Homer Virgil Milton Miller, his former neighbor in Pendleton, S.C. The date of the trial might prevent him from attending the exhibition.

This case is again the subject of a long letter dated Oct. 17, 1878. Clemson was especially critical of the corruption in S.C. He condemned the manipulation of public affairs for private gain by the press and public officials, particularly judges and the interests of Charleston and the News and Courier.

The remaining letters refer to Clemson's

Burt, Armistead

8

attempts to rent or sell "Fort Hill" and to
other personal matters.

Chapel

Burton, A. M.

465

468

Journals, Day Books & Account Books.
1815 - 1842.

Beattie's Ford, Lincoln Co., N. C.

NOV 5 1940

4 vols.

[See following cards for seperate items]

Records of a general merchant and a postmaster

Chapel

[Burton, A. M. ?]

F-465

C

Day Book. 1841-1842.

Beattie's Ford, Lincoln Co., N. C.

342 pp. Boards. 38 x 16 cm.

AUG 30 1940

Chapel

F-466

[Burton, A. M. ?]

C

Day Book. 1842.

Lincoln Co.,
Beattie's Ford, North Carolina

315 pp.

Boards. 38 x 15 cm.

AUG 30 1940

Chapel

Burton, A. M.

F-468

c

Journal. 1815-1818.

^t
Beatie's Ford, Lincoln Co., N. C.
_A

353 pp.

Calf.

33 x 21 cm.

AUG 30 1940

Chap.

467
SS-9

[Burton, A. M.] ?

Journal. 1815.

Beattie's Ford, Lincoln Co., N. C.

60 pp. Mutilated. 32 x 19 cm.

AUG 30 1940

Burton, Columbia Y.

C

Papers, 1864-1865

Frederick, Maryland

Section A

6 items

net 10 '49

GUIDE

Burton, Columbia Y. Papers, 1864-1865. Fred-
erick, Maryland. 6 items. Sketch

Letters to his cousin, James T. Bland,
Prisoner of War, Elmira, N. Y.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Burton, Gilbert

Biography of Sir Philip Musgrave, ca. 1680

"Edenhall," County Cumberland, England

Holo. MS.

Calif

21 x 16½ cm.

10-23-61

1 volume

Filmed by Duke University Library while on loan
from William Musgrave of the Hurst, Headley,
Epsom, County Surrey, England.

Burton, Gilbert. Biography of Sir Philip Musgrave, 1680. "Edenhall," County Cumberland, England.

Gilbert Burton, rector of Edenhall Vicarage, wrote a contemporary biography of Sir Philip Musgrave (1607-1678), recounting his colorful career in the English Civil Wars and under the Restoration. Sir Philip, commander-in-chief of Cumberland and Westmoreland counties, was a staunch Royalist. He fought at Marston Moor. The Scottish invasion of North England is noted, together with the plundering of Musgrave estates (they were finally sequestered) and the siege

Burton, Gilbert

2

of Carlisle. The fighting in County Cumberland is noted; the execution of Charles I is followed by Sir Philip's exile in France and Holland with Charles II. Echoes of the invasion of Scotland by Royalist forces are noted. Sir Philip joined the Countess of Derby on the Isle of Man, where as governor, he was beseiged at Peel Castle by rebelling Manx forces. News came of the decapitation of the Earl of Derby after the battle of Worcester in 1651. Sir Philip surrendered and returned to England, where he and his son struggled to retrieve family estates. He suffered many hardships before

Burton, Gilbert

3

the Restoration of King Charles II, when he again became an honored leader of County Cumberland. An Eglanby (Aglionby) protest against his rule is suppressed in 1668, when Sir Philip was governor of Carlisle. Much family genealogy is recounted, and many parliamentary leaders are named. The biography was written by the vicar of "Edenhall." Sir Philip was evidently a patron of the church, his son, Thomas embracing a career in religion. The manuscript was written in the late seventeenth century, as spelling obsolete after 1700 is used in the text (i.e., "concernment, manger, physitian," "satt in Parlament," "hee," etc.).

Burton, Gilbert

4

The seventeenth century manuscript was edited by Samuel Johnson (Carlisle, 1840). Its details are substantiated by the Earl of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

Many of Sir Philip's letters are in the Public Record Office in London, England.

The Duke University Manuscript Department has the Aglionby-Yates Papers from Jefferson County, Virginia, and County Cumberland, England. Details of Edenhall and the Musgraves in the 19th century occur here. The Aglionby-Yates branch (which came to America in the late 1700's) inherited the family estates in England in 1854.

Burton, Gilbert

5

Relatively recent manuscript and typescript
copies of this biography are filed with the
Field-Musgrave MSS.

Burton, James H.

C

Papers, 1872-1894

Leeds, Eng. and Middleburg, Va.

Section A

6 items & 1 vol.

9-27-55 (See also
bound vol. cards)

GUIDE

Burton, James H. Papers, 1872-1894. Leeds, Eng. and Middleburg, Va. 6 items & 1 vol.

The volume is a letterpress book containing copies of the business correspondence of James H. Burton, engineer, inventor, and farmer. He was an engineer by profession, but took to farming after 1873 for reasons of his health. Before this date he was employed as chief engineer of the Enfield Royal Small Arms factory in England, where he perfected and patented (1859) a process for the construction of steel gun barrels by a combined method of drilling and rolling the metal. The process was also patented in

Burton, James H.

2

the United States (1860), where James Tyler Ames, a friend of Burton and head of the Ames Manufacturing Co. of Chicopee, Mass., was given a one-half interest in the patent. Burton was later employed by two other small arms factories in England, Greenwood and Batley of Leeds and the National Arms and Ammunition Co. of Birmingham. Then, in Sept., 1873, Burton's poor health forced him to leave England. He returned to the U. S., and to his farm, "Harwood," located near Middleburg, Va. Burton never lost his interest in the manufacture of

Burton , James H.

3

small arms, and planned to resume his career as soon as he regained his health. However, a suitable opportunity never seems to have offered itself. He spent the remainder of his life (at least until 1894) farming and dabbling in real estate in Va. and Ga.

Much of the English correspondence, 1872-1873, as well as Burton's later letters to friends in England, largely concerns his attempts to secure some sort of remuneration either from the British or American governments, or from private manufacturers in Eng-

Burton, James H.

4

Gov
↑ land and the U. S., for their use of his process of manufacturing steel gun barrels. This process, which is described by Burton in a letter of Aug. 6, 1873, was adaptable only to breech-loading rifles, which came to be used extensively only after 1871. But by this date, Burton's English patent had been allowed to expire, while in 1873 the U. S. government refused him an extension of his patent on the grounds of "want of novelty." Meanwhile, his process was being used by the companies for which he worked in England, and in the U. S.

Burton, James H.

it was adopted by Remington & Sons (Springfield, Mass.), the Providence Tool Co., and the U. S. Government Armory at Springfield. Burton, as his letters show, became quite bitter over the whole matter. He was able finally to obtain some satisfaction from the National Arms & Ammunition Co. (cf. letters of Aug. 11, 1873 & Jan. 9, 1877), but in spite of petitions to his senator and to one of the members of the House of Representatives for Va. (Mar. 13, 1876), his efforts to receive some small payment for the benefits of his

Burton, James H.

6

process to American manufacturers were unsuccessful.

Burton's letters from England contain interesting observations regarding labor conditions in that country during 1872-73, which he described as highly favorable to labor (cf. letters of Apr. 22, 1872 & Feb. 24, 1873). In addition, in many of Burton's letters there is occasional reference made to the business affairs of various armaments companies, both in England and the U. S.: Remington & Sons, and their use of his process (Aug. 1, 1872 &

Burton, James H.

7

Mar. 25, 1873); the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., and its contract with the Turkish government in 1872 for 200,000 Martini-Henry rifles (Aug. 5, 1872); the contract of Greenwood & Batley (Leeds, England) in 1872 with the Russian government to supply the machinery and tools for a small arms factory at Tula (Aug. 31, 1876); the National Arms & Ammunition Company's contract with the Prussian government in 1872 for new breech-loading rifles and ammunition; the Providence Tool Company's contract with the Turkish government for

Burton, James H.

8

800,000 Martini-Henry rifles (Feb. 16, 1876).
Burton also corresponded from England with
James Tyler Ames in Chicopee, Mass., regarding
their common interest in his process; and later
in 1875, Burton was employed for a short period
by the Ames Manufacturing Co. (cf. letter of
Dec. 23, 1874). In 1874, Burton's two sons
worked for the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.,
New Haven, Conn., one as a machinist and the
other as a draftsman.

The bulk of the material after Sept.,
1873, deals with Burton's farm business -

Burton, James H.

9

orders for supplies, receipts, sales of stock and produce, etc. -; and there are numerous letters concerning either the sale or purchase of farm land and real estate in Va., W. Va., and Ga. Burton sold his original farm, "Harwood," in Feb., 1878. For a time he contemplated moving to Ga. - he owned land near Macon - and setting up in the cotton-seed oil business. Farming in Va., he noted in 1879, was no longer profitable because of increasing competition from grain fields in the western U. S. (Dec. 11, 1878; Jan. 4, 1879)

Burton, James H.

10

Instead, however, Burton purchased farm land in W. Va.; and two years later, in 1880, he sold this land and returned to farming in Va., first at Kernstown, then at Winchester. Burton never resumed his profession as an engineer.

The contents of the six unbound letters are covered in the sketch of the letter book.

L- 5239

Burton, James H.

Letterpress Book, 1872-1894

Leeds, Eng. & Middleburg, Loudoun Co., Va.

725 pp.

Calf

28 1-2 x 21 1-2 cm.

9-27-55

GUIDE

Burton, Robert

NUCMC

Papers, (1771-1838) 1925

Granville Co., N. C.

Cab. 98

(See also bound
vol. cards)

100 items & 1 vol.

1 item added, 11-12-57

1 item added, 1-22-72

Burton, Robert

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Burton, Robert Papers, (1771-1838)1925
Granville County, N. C. 101 items. Sketch

Business papers and records of Robert Burton (1747-1825), Revolutionary soldier and lawyer, and his son, Horace A. Burton. Robert Burton was apparently also a wholesale commission merchant having connections with leaders of the Transylvania Land Company. The account book contains records of patrons, among whom were Leonard Henley Bullock, Hutchins Burton, John Burton, Charles Rust Eaton, Benjamin Hawkins, Richard and Samuel Henderson, Thomas Lanier,

Archibald Leonard, General Stephen Moore, the Reverend^e Henry Patillo, Bromfield Ridley, and Judge John Williams.

Among the papers are references to the Transylvania Land Company; letters of Robert Houston and John Rhea of Knoxville, Tennessee, regarding Henderson's estate; and copies of court records of Madison County, Kentucky, regarding Henderson's property there. After 1830 the collection centers around business and personal correspondence of Horace A. Burton, son of Robert Burton, including a number of papers concerning John

Burton, Robert

Papers

3

and William Ragland and their heirs. Several letters, after 1880, are concerned with genealogy. Among the correspondents are William A. Graham, T. T. Hicks, Frank Nash, John Rhea, and Lewis Williams.

1 item added, 11-12-57: It is a bill of 1781-1782 from Samuel Cooley, Asst. Q.M., State of N.C., to Robert Burton, Q.M., State of N.C., pertaining to the hiring of Negroes in N.C. in the Revolutionary War in 1781.

1 item added, 1-22-72: Letter of Robert Burton to Governor William Hawkins of N. C. Burton

BURTON, Robert

4

reports that the Council of State has unanimously approved the Governor's nomination of Duncan Cameron to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Francis Locke as a judge of the Superior Court, then the highest court in the state.

Burton, Robert

Account Book 1778 - 1821

Williamsboro, Granville Co., N.C.

171 pp. Mutilated.

52 x 21 cm.

Apparently accounts of a wholesale commission merchant showing names of leading citizens of Granville County.

Burton, Robert O., Jr.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Burton, Robert Oswald

Papers, 1861-1864

Halifax County, N.C.

Section A

11-5-33

Recataloged, 9-26-77

4 items

5 items added, 9-26-77

Burton, Robert Oswald. Papers. Halifax
County, N.C.

The Reverend Robert Oswald Burton (1811-1891), a Methodist minister, was a native of Campbell County, Virginia, but was a resident of Halifax County, N.C., at the time of his death. He was educated at West Point Military Academy. He was ordained as a deacon in the Virginia Conference in 1833 and as an elder in 1837. Burton served Methodism from 1833 until his retirement in 1889. His appointments were in both Virginia and North Carolina and included several terms

Burton, Robert Oswald

2

as presiding elder of various districts in both states. His obituary is in the Journal of the North Carolina Annual Conference for Dec., 1892 (a copy is filed in the collection).

T.L. Williams' letter of Aug. 3, 1861, concerned meetings of the Methodists at Harrellsville in Hertford County, N.C.

Letters of Aug. 17, 1861, and Feb. 7, 1863, are about business matters.

The people of Lynchburg were fearful of a raid by Federal troops, and their excitement and preparations were noted on April 5, 1863. The

Burton, Robert Oswald

3

illness of Dr. Patterson and the quality of North Carolina sweet potatoes were also commented upon.

5 items added: 9-26-77. Andrew Joyner Burton (b. 1848), lawyer, legislator, and editor of the Raleigh Daily News, was a son of the Reverend Burton. There are three letters from Andrew Burton while he was a student at Belmont, N.C. (April 17, 1861), and at the University of North Carolina (Nov. 2, 1863; March 10, 1864). He favored secession in 1861. His expenses at the University were itemized on Nov. 2, 1863.

Burton, Robert Oswald

4

The Reverend John E. Edwards wrote from Lynchburg on July 3, 1861, denied any intention of trying to supplant Burton as presiding elder of the Petersburg District, and praised Burton as a preacher and administrator.

On Jan. 15, 1863, Dr. Thomas Palmer Jerman, a member of the Methodist church at Ridgeway in Warren County, N.C., asked Burton to preach regularly for the church and discussed some of its problems and activities.

MSS.

6th 3:D (6-12-74)

Burton, Thomas, 1662-1731.

Papers, 1707-1731.

9 items.

Vicar of Halifax, England, from 1712
until his death in 1731.

Volumes of sermons and other
writings.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*hab

1. Sermons. 2. Church of England--
Clergy.

NcD

19980923

#39920211

NDHYme

Burtz, Joshua

Papers, 1844-1866

C

Cherokee Co., Ga.

Section A

3 items

1-15-57

GUIDE

Burtz, Joshua. Papers, 1844-1866. Cherokee
Co., Ga. 3 items. Sketch

Three business papers of planter Joshua Burtz, the last dated Jan. 3, 1866, being an agreement with freedman Wm. Parks for land and supplies furnished to Parks as a tenant farmer in return for half the crop. Interesting details on mules and wagons, fencing, and the "patch" of the freedman are included.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

Buruss, Thomas O.

Papers, 1829-1883

Franklin County, Ga.

Cab. 1

93 items

11-11-59

Missing, 9-30-66

Burwell, Lewis

Letters. 1802-1891.

C

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama

Section A

8 pieces

Dec. 7, 1937

BURWELL, Lewis. Letters. 1845-1848. Dayton,
Marengo, Co., Alabama. 8 pieces. Sketch.

Of these letters one is a fragment addressed to Ab. L. Burwell at Dayton, Marengo Co., Ala; two are to Lewis Burwell at the same place; one from Luke L. Burwell, and another from William A. Burwell. A letter from D.B.P. Coleman to his sister, Mrs. R.C. Pettigrew of Sumterville, Sumter Co., Ala., has little apparent connection with those to Burwell. The value of these Mss. is doubtful.

Burwell, Lucy (Cole)

D.S.

Letters and Papers. 1751-1905.

Manson, North Carolina

Cab. 34
(See also bound
vol. cards)

1077 pieces
2 Vols.

Loaned by Burwell Family

AUG 3 1936

Burwell, Lucy (Cole) Sketch
Letters and Ppapers 1751-1905 1,065 pieces
Manson, N. C.

The bulk of the letters in this collection were written to Lucy Cole before and after her marriage. Evidently she saved the greatest part of the collection though there were many papers which had been saved before she came into the family in 1872. As a matter of fact the letters do not center around any one particular individual. They run through four generations from Lewis A. Burwell of Mecklen-

Burwell, Lucy (Cole)

Sketch (2)

burg county, Va. to the nine children of William Henry and Lucy (Cole) Burwell one of whose daughters, Mary, married George C. Allen, president of the Duke Endowment.

Lewis A. Burwello owned a great deal of land in Va. and N. C. as well as 108 slaves. At his death he willed various tracts of land to his twelve children: Armistead, Mary A. (Burwell) Goode, Lewis, Henry, Panthea Burwell) Boyd, Spotswood, Peyton Randolph,

Burwell, Lucy (Cole)

Sketch (3)

Elizabeth (Burwell) Tabb, Blair, Matilda, John S. and Martha Christian. Spotswood Burwell thus settled at Woodworth in Granville county, N. C. as early as 1843. His wife was Mary G. Burwell. Of this union there were at least nine children: Blair, George W., Robert R., Annie S., Lewis D., William Henry, John S., Mary A. (Burwell) Manson and Armistead R.

William Henry Burwell , a prominent character of this collection , was educated

Burwell, Lucy(Cole)

Sketch (4)

at the University of N. C. , farmed at Manson 1
in Warren county and served for a time in the
Confederate Army in the Warren Guards. He was
married twice . By the first union there were
three or more children: William, Petway and
Tempe. His second wife whom he married in 1872
was Lucy A. Cole, his cousin from Mecklenburg
county, Va.; she served as governess in Bur-
well's family before she married W. H. Burwell.
Apparently she was an orphan as was her

Burwell, Lucy (Cole)

Sketch (5)

brother, John Cole who later became a prominent Methodist minister in the N. C. Conference. Cole attended high school in Oxford clerking in a store at the same time. Later he attended Randolph-Macon College financed by W. H. Burwell. Cole later became superintendent of the Methodist Orphanage in Raleigh was awarded a D. D. degree by Randolph-Macon and was a trustee of Trinity College and an ardent supporter of John C. Kilgo.

Burwell, Lucy (Cole)

Sketch (6)

William H. Burwell and Lucy Cole had nine children and were famous as the parents of seven lovely daughters five of whom were Lizzie Annie, Lillie, Lucy and Mary as well as Henry and John. Mary Burwell married George G. Allen who later became president of the Duke Endowment.

In this collection there are old letters and papers from 1795 to 1870 but they are scanty. After 1870 the bulk of the collection consists

Burwell, Lucy (Cole)

Sketch

(7)

of letters to Lucy(Cole) Burwell from her girl friends and many from John N. Cole. Later there are many from her children and to one another. There is an account book of the merchandising firm of White and Burwell for 1866 and 1867. As a whole it is an interesting set of letters reflecting the social life of an agrarian family for four generations.

Treasure Room

F-469

[Burwell, Lucy (Cole)]

Account Book. 1807-1808.

[Lewis A. Burwell?]

Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

Aug. 3, 1936

[Burwell, Lucy (Cole),

Account Book, 1866-1868

See White and Burwell

Manson, N. C.

8-3-36

L-2595

c

✓

BURWELL, William M

Letters, 1864.

Liberty, [Va?]

C

Section A

2 pieces

BURWELL, Wm. M.	Letters	1864
<u>Liberty, [Va.?]</u>	<u>Sketch</u>	<u>2 pieces</u>

Two very brief and nearly illegible notes
concerned with a knitting machine.

GUIDE

MAR 31 1943

Busbey, William H.

Papers, 1861-1864

Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio

Section A

15 items

5-1-61

Busbey, William H. Papers, 1861-1864. Wilmington, Ohio.

William H. Busbey, a teacher before the Civil War, became a soldier in the 1st Regt. of Ky. Inf. Vols., a U. S. Army organization. Several of the letters in discussing politics in Ohio express opinions on Copperheads, other Democrats, Republicans, and the unsuccessful race in 1863 of Clement Laird Vallandigham against the Republican John Brough for the governorship. The letters also mention Freemasons and crime in Ohio.

To cite two specific letters: On Apr. 17 and 19, 1863, Busbey's brother reported from

Busbey, William H.

2

Clarksville, Tenn., on the conduct of a local young lady toward a Union soldier and his response, of Rebel attacks on Union boats in the vicinity of Palmyra, Tenn., and the burning of that town by the Federals, and of the murders resulting from an altercation between a local physician and a Union officer and two of his men. On May 31, 1863, Busbey's father wrote about some Ohio troops with Gen. Grant's Army of the Tenn. in the Vicksburg Campaign.

MSS.

6th 23:D Bush, William H.

Papers, 1853-1866 and n.d.

33 items.

2nd Lieutenant from Racine (Meigs Co.), Oh., who commanded Co. K of the 116th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Collection consists of family correspondence, official army papers, five diaries, two account books, four tintypes, and seven photographs. Letters include some from Bush to his wife before and during the war. He wrote from Iowa in 1855 and commented on conditions there, and in 1865 describes his visit to Washington City. In the diaries, Bush records daily activities and provides accounts of action at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. Most events

NcD

13 MAR 97

36547524

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 23:D Bush, William H.

Papers, ... (Card 2)
in the diaries took place in Virginia
and West Virginia.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

13 MAR 97

36547524

NDHYme

MSS.

2d:48:B (9-24-56)

Bush and Willard.

Records, 1870-1871.

2 items.

These were two Loudoun Co., Va.,
physicians who were in partnership.

Prescription book.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*hab

1. Physicians--Virginia. 2. Loudoun
County (Va.)--History. 3. Medicine--
Virginia.

NC D

19981008

#40067362

NDHYme

Treasure Room

F-471

Busic's Store

Day Book, 1854 - 1855

'Brandon, Rankin County, Miss.

579 pp.

Calf

33x20 cm.

JUL 2 1941

Butler, Benjamin Franklin

C

Papers, 1864-1893

Lowell, Middlesex Co., Mass.

Section A

2 items

2 items added, 5-26-49

11-19-36

1 item added, 10-2-57

1 item added, 5-14-58

3 items added, 3-17-67

1 item added, 5-31-68

Butler, Benjamin Franklin

2

Papers, 1864-1893

Lowell, Middlesex Co., Mass.

Section A

2 items added, 4-7-71

2 items added, 11-23-77

Butler, Benjamin Franklin

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin. Letters. 1818-1893.
Lowell, Mass. Sketch. 6-10-1893.

Benjamin F. Butler (1818-1893) was the son of Capt. John Butler, who served with Jackson at New Orleans. After graduating from Waterville (now Colby University), he began practicing law at Lowell, Mass. where he established a high reputation as a criminal lawyer. Entering politics as a democrat in 1853, he served in the Mass. legislature until 1859. He represented his state at the Charleston and the Baltimore

BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin. (2)

conventions in 1860, withdrawing from the latter when African slave trade was "approvingly advocated". He answered Lincoln's call for troops and in May, 1861, was placed in command at Fortress Monroe, Va. While here he refused to return some slaves that came within his lines, saying that they were contraband of War. With Farragut Butler gained possession of New Orleans in May 1862. His vigorous administration of affairs, his arming the negroes, his hanging of William

Butler, Benjamin Franklin. (3)

Mumford for bringing down the U.S. flag from the mint, his order No. 28, intended to prevent women from insulting soldiers, his seizures of \$800,000 from the Dutch consul, claiming Confederate arms were to be bought with it aroused feeling in the North and South. He was recalled in December. Toward the close of 1863 Butler was placed in command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina where he remained until Oct. 1864. The ineffectual campaign against Fort

Butler, Benjamin Franklin. (4)

Fisher in 1864 caused Grant to remove Butler from his command.

After the war Butler was a member of Congress until 1879 and took an active part in the impeachment of President Johnson. In 1882 a wing of the democrats united with the republican and Butler was elected governor, after several unsuccessful campaigns.

The collection is small. One letter shows the protective attitude Butler took towards the Negro. The other is an invitation to a memorial service to Butler held in Boston shortly after his death in 1893.

2 letters added 5-26-49. These deal with the dismissal of Lieut Wm. G. Hawkins.

1 item added 10-2-57: envelope~~/~~signed.

1 item added 5-14-58: Letter to Butler in 1879 from the Solicitor of the Treasury, concerning Butler's offer to pay for the house of Samuel Smoat on which the U. S. held a mortgage.

3 items added, 3-17-67: Three letters from Butler to O.D. Barrett of Washington, D.C. Two

Butler, Benjamin Franklin

6

of the letters concern business matters (Apr. 23, 1886; Oct. 26, 1889), while the third is a request for a volume issued by the State Department (Feb. 13, 1888).

1 item added, 5-31-68: A letter from Butler to O.D. Barrett concerning financial affairs and a letter Barrett had written relevant to organized labor and the eight-hour law (Feb. 18, 1886).

2 items added, 4-7-71: These two letters (one dated 1889, the other undated) written by

Butler, Benjamin Franklin

7

Butler to O. D. Barrett, evidently an investigator or legal consultant, relate to business of Butler's law firm.

2 items added, 11-23-77: One of these letters by Butler dated Nov. 23, 1885, is written to F. T. Ryder of Washington, D.C., referring to an inquiry made by Ryder regarding a speech made in 1884 in Ohio. The other, dated Nov. 18, 1889, is written to O. D. Barrett, and states that Butler has written General Negley in regard to a request from Barrett, and that he has

Butler, Benjamin Franklin

8

also written Mr. Lowery regarding the Huyck's case.

BUTLER, Charles

Papers, 1767(1815-1845)1885

C

Craven County, N. C.

Section A

81 items

2-22-51

GUIDE

Butler, Charles. Papers, 1767(1815-1845)1885,
Craven County, N. C. 81 items Cab. 1

Tax receipts, indentures and land grants of
the Butler family.

Butler, Edward George Washington

D. S.

Letters. 1821-1888.

Iberville, Louisiana

~~8 boxes~~ cab. 76

112 pieces

Added 5-20-40:10

GUIDE

18 items added-

5-30-49

42 items added

9-23-52

OCT 17 1936

(These 42 items are on loan from Richard C. Plater, Jr. of Arcadia Plantation, Thibodeaux, La. An inventory of these is in the file of "Contracts for deposits & gifts." (OVER)

BUTLER, Edward George Washington. Letters. 1778-
Iberville, La. ~~180~~ pieces 1888.

In 1748 Thomas and Eleanor(Parker)Butler left
Kilkenny, Ireland to settle in Carlisle, Penn.
where two of their seven children were born. The
five sons, Richard, William, Thomas, Percival,
and Edward, proved illustrious soldiers in the
Revolution. Edward later moved to Tennessee and
it was there that his son, Edward George Washing
ton Butler, was born in 1800. The death of his
father in 1803 left the young Edward to the care
of Andrew Jackson, who evidently entertained a

Butler, Edward Geo. Washington (2)

warm affection for his ward. E.G.W. Butler graduated from West Point in 1820 and remained in the army until 1831, serving on the staff of Edmund Pendleton Gaines for seven years as senior aide-de-camp. About 1825 Butler married Frances Parke, daughter of Eleanor Parke (Custis) and Lawrence Lewis of Woodlawn, Va. (see Lewis, Lawrence MSS., Duke University Library). Butler resigned from the army in 1831 to engage in sugar and cotton cultivation in Louisiana and

Butler, Edward Geo. Washington (3)

Mississippi, where he remained until his death in 1888. Except for a short time when Butler re-entered the army as colonel of the dragons and served in the Mexican War, he does not seem to have entered public life, although the correspondence shows he was tremendously interested in national and state affairs. Butler had several children: Laurence Lewis, served in the Confederate Army and later moved to St. Louis; Edward was killed in battle in 1861; Isabel married George Williamson. There were probably two other

Butler, Edward Geo. Washington (4)

children, Caro and William, although it is impossible to determine this from the correspondence.

The collection is of considerable importance. The family connections were important and there are several letters from Andrew Jackson, Robert E. Lee, and Jefferson Davis on personal and family matters. Letters from James Buchanan, Edmund Gaines, Braxton Bragg, and James Slidell shed much light on the building of railroads, economic problems of slavery, annexation of Texas, the Mexican War, the Kansas-Nebraska question, Lincoln's election, the Civil War, problems of Reconstruction

Butler, Edward^u George Washington. (5)

and other matters of national importance. The letters of Alexander Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., cotton factors of N.Y.C., who spent much time in Eng., contain many interesting and valuable comments on American and European affairs. The collection is valuable because it covers a long period (1821-1888), because of the contents, and because of the persons involved.

See: Cullum's Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy, Vol. I, 240.

15 A. L. S. and typed copies of A. L. S. were added 5-30-49. They were written by Andrew Jackson, James Buchanan, Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, and John Slidell.

42 items added 9-23-52.* There are two letters by John Parke Custis, perhaps to George Washington, which were written in July 1778 and July 1780. The first one says he was selling some plantations which were being so poorly managed that they were unprofitable and he wished to get wartime prices for them, and also tells of the French fleet driving a Brit-

* (OVER)

Butler, Edward George Washington

7

ish frigate on to the Eastern Shore. The second letter reports on the recent session of the Va. General Assembly which Custis had attended, telling of a warm debate Patrick Henry had led on a finance plan and of military and tax measures which had been passed.

In 1825 Butler wrote a number of letters to ~~his girl friend~~, Eleanor Parke Lewis. During most of that year he was with Gen. Gaines on an inspection trip in Ga. Part of the time they were at Broken Arrow and the Creek Agency making an investigation of Indian affairs. In

Butler, Edward George Washington

8

addition to expressing his sentiments toward Miss Lewis, he says he hopes John Q. Adams did not connive at the disgraceful coalition which raised him to the presidency, mentions the evidence that is being uncovered of the corrupt negotiations on the part of white men with the Creeks which led to the Treaty of Indian Springs, speaks of the conflict between Gen. Gaines, who sympathized with the Indians, and Gov. Troup of Ga., mentions trouble with the Seminoles and a letter which had been received from Marquis de La Fayette and one that had been

Butler, Edward George Washington

9

sent by a Mr. Custis to Simon Bolivar.

Butler wrote from New Orleans in 1831 to his wife Frances about the possibility of buying some slaves. In May 1832 Mrs. Lewis wrote her daughter Mrs. Butler an informative letter in which she mentioned the artist John Gadsby Chapman and George Poindexter.

There are letters from Lawrence Lewis to Butler about his financial difficulties. By 1843 the Butlers were living at "Dunboyne," La. During that year he wrote to Chas. M. Conrad, who was seeking reelection to the U.S.

Butler, Edward George Washington

10

Senate, that he opposed him because of his attack on Andrew Jackson. Mrs. Butler wrote in 1847 about reports she had heard on the Mexican War and her attitude toward Pres. Polk. There is a letter written from Washington in 1850 which mentions the debate on the Compromise of 1850, the rejection of Soulé's amendment, American intervention in Cuba, and a bill Senator Thos. J. Rusk of Texas had introduced for the expansion of the army for the purpose of fighting Indians in the Southwest. A number of letters are from and concerning

Butler, Edward George Washington 11
the children of Edward Butler.

Fourth of July Speech for Ca. 1876.

Butler, Isaac and Leland W. → see Butler family
D.S.

Letters and Papers. 1818-1916.

Caroline County, Virginia

Cab. 60

1621 pieces

JUL 10 1941 10 " added

Dec. 10, 1937

Dec. 8, 1938.

(Entered in the National Union
Catalog of Manuscripts as

Butler Family Papers)

(See also bound vol.
cards)

Butler, Isaac and Leland W. Butler

Letters and Papers. 1818-1916. Caroline
County, Virginia. Sketch. 1621 pieces

Isaac Butler (d. 1877) evidently served in the War of 1812, and, in 1855, papers indicate that he received Bounty Land Warrant for 80 acres in Alabama, which he probably transferred to Coley and James **Stuart**. In 1824 Isaac was well established as a planter at White Chimneys, Caroline County, Virginia. About 1833, Butler married Nancy P. Chiles, widow of Dabney Chiles, (see also Chiles papers). **Dabney Chiles** left

Butler, Isaac and Leland W. Butler
(2) Sketch

twelve children: Susannah (m. Frensley); William P.; Thomas R.; Travis; George G.; Coley R., who married James Stuart; John G.; Emily, who married Rufus Ballard; Samuel O.; Eliza Ann; Lewis L.; and James W. who died in 1850. Isaac Butler had five children; some were probably by a former marriage and some by Nancy: Patrick H., who lived in New York; Leland W. who lived at Hewletts, Hanover County; and bore the title of

Butler, Isaac and Leland W. Butler
(2a) Sketch

Captain, possibly earned in the Mexican War; Isaac O., who moved to Loda, Iroquois County, Illinois; John D. who was a physician; and Martha, who married Austin Gentry.

The collection includes the business and personal letters and papers of the Butler family. The early letters are from Isaac Butler's step children, with the greatest number from James Chiles and Emily (Chiles) Ballard, who lived

Butler, Isaac and Leland W. Butler
(3) Sketch

in Jackson County, Fla. James taught school for awhile but soon he began to drink heavily, which worried his sister very much.

Isaac O. Butler died at Loda, Illinois in 1857 and there is a mass of material relating to the settlement of his estate for which Leland W. Butler was executor. Issac's oldest son, Thomas, carried on a long and interesting correspondence with his uncle, Leland, until

Butler, Isaac and Leland W. Butler
(4) Sketch

the latter's death in 1883. Thomas sold agricultural tools and implements and evidently did a good business. Periodically he would write his uncle that he was moving to Iowa or Colorado, but family obligations always prevented this. His letters throw some side light on economic conditions from 1860-to 1883.

Patrick H. Butler moved to New York and worked for various mercantile establishments.

Butler, Isaac and Leland W. Butler
(5) Sketch

He was unsuccessful in every business adventure and wrote numerous letters to his father and brother, asking for money and assistance of one kind and another. His wife inherited a large farm in Amelia county from her father. Patrick never succeeded in raising sufficient funds to equip the farm and it was not a success in any sense. After Patrick's death in 1876, his daughters and sons took up his requests for

Butler, Isaac and Leland W. Butler

(6) Sketch

assistance. One son moved to Iowa, and Nannie married a Methodist preacher, William E. Payne.

Leland W. Butler was the only one of the family who ever attained any degree of financial success. He established himself at Hewletts as a tobacco farmer and seems to have branched out into other businesses. His success made his less fortunate relatives request, and at times almost demand, monetary assistance. Leland's

Butler, Isaac and Leland W. Butler
(7) Sketch

daughter was educated at W. T. Chandler's school at Bowling Green, his son Austin at Blenheim, Albemarle county, and Issac at Randolph Macon. The Butlers were Methodists and consistent subscribers to the Richmond Christian Advocate. There are some papers relating to a quarrel between Hillary McClandish and J. T. Bumpass of the Western Hanover Circuit. There is no indication that the Butlers were interested in politics although it

Butler, Isaac and Leland W. Butler
(8) Sketch

seems that Leland was a "readjuster" in 1881.

The collection is large. It contains a great deal about the Butler family and sheds some interesting side lights on social and economic conditions in Illinois and in Virginia. The accounts of Isaac and Leland W. Butler are perhaps the most valuable part of the collection as they cover a long period of time and show what was bought and the prices of various commodities.

Treasure Room

Butler, Isaac

472

SS-9

D.S.

Arithmetic Book. 1809.

[Caroline County, Virginia]

80 p.

Cloth.

20 x 34 cm.

[See main file for sketch of Butler.]

Mar. 17, 1939.

Butler, Louisa

C

Papers, 1847-1874

Stone Mountain, De Kalb Co., Ga.

Section A

32 items

4-21-42

Butler, Louisa Letters and Papers,
1847-1874

Stone Mountain, Ga. Sketch 31 pieces
(from Clifton Newton)

This collection, consisting largely of letters to Louisa Butler from her brothers, Dr. R. S., Altamount T. and Thomas C., falls chiefly in the Civil War period. All of the brothers served in the Confederate Army; Thomas C. died in the hospital of Camp Winder at Rich-

APR 21 1942

Butler, Louisa

Sketch

(2)

mond May 7, 1862. Altamount R. survived the war as did R. S., although the latter died, evidently from exposure during the war, in 1874. R. S. Butler was a physician, who before and after the War lived at Palatka, Florida. Louisa Butler with her sister, Clarinda, lived with their mother at Stone Mountain, Ga., for the most of the period covered by this correspondence. At the outset of the correspondence, however, they lived at

Butler, Louisa

Sketch

(3)

Lawrenceville, Georgia, but soon after the war they moved to Atlanta.

In addition to revealing conditions in the army and civilian life during the Confederate period, the letters reveal poverty. It seems that Louisa and Clarinda Butler lived with their mother and depended on small sums of money sent by their brothers. R. S. Butler's letters reflect something of army life but more

Butler, Louisa

Sketch

(4)

of conditions in the vicinity of Palatka,
Florida.